THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LI., No. 4 | New York, July 24, 1915 | Whole Number 1318

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

A HISTORY OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR *will appear in our issue for July 31, constructed from official dispatches, news reports, and the accounts of war correspondents, by the Editor. It will be a running narrative, telling the story of each campaign separately and joining them into a connected whole.* INVALUABLE MAPS OF THE NEW WAR-AREAS *will also be included in the same issue. The maps will cover the Austro-Italian border, where the fighting is going on, the Dardanelles, the Bosporus, and the entire region about Constantinople, in great detail, showing cities, towns, railroads, rivers, mountains, etc. A double-page map will show all of Italy, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Turkey in Europe, and the greater part of Austria-Hungary. These maps, with those in our issue of January 9, cover the entire European war-area. The foremost firm of map-makers in the United States have been working on them for six weeks, and we have spared no expense to make them complete. The edition of this issue will be* LIMITED, *and orders for it should be placed* NOW *to avoid disappointment. Subscribers who wish their friends to have it should inform them early or send their names to us, enclosing ten cents for each, and we will supply them by mail.*

TRYING TO SOLVE THE DEADLOCK WITH GERMANY

IF GERMANY'S NATIONAL EXISTENCE depends upon a submarine policy which contravenes those neutral rights which the United States Government must and will uphold, and if at the same time the two nations are determined to continue their friendly and peaceful relations, something of a problem is evident. To our German-American friends the solution is as clear as daylight. We should accept the German view completely. But to the majority of the native American press the latest German reply appears to offer no solution of this problem consistent with our national self-respect. The friendly tone of the note, it is true, gives some of the press a hope of future agreement, in spite of the unacceptable nature of the matter of it, and the German apology for torpedoing the *Nebraskan* by mistake is thought a favorable omen. Some editorial advisers would relax our demands a little for the sake of practical considerations, while many note that the submarine commanders have drowned no more Americans since the *Lusitania* went down, and ask if we might not take the deed for the word and accept Germany's evident spirit of reform.

In its note the German Government protests strongly that it is guided in all its acts by "principles of humanity," and proceeds to a long arraignment of Great Britain, whose efforts to starve Germany compelled the "submarine war on trade." The submarine which sank the *Lusitania* could not give the passengers time to take to the boats without danger to itself, we are told, and it was expected, too, that the Cunarder would have remained afloat long enough for all those on board to escape. The President's request in the previous note for "convincing evidence" of the masked guns alleged by Germany in its first note to be on the *Lusitania* is not met. Then Germany proposes a plan by which German submarine commanders would pass American passenger-steamers, plainly marked and guaranteed by our Government to carry no contraband. A certain number of neutral ships and even four enemy vessels would also be permitted to come under the American flag to give ample accommodations for all American passengers. But the German Government declares itself "unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board," and explains that accidents to neutrals on enemy ships in the war-zone "can not well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land." Finally, the President of the United States is thanked for his readiness to take up with Great Britain proposals for altering the conduct of maritime warfare, and the German Government declares its readiness to make use of these good offices.

Noticing first the newspapers which take the strongest stand against Germany, we find the Philadelphia *North American* declaring that this communication adds insult to injury. To quote its stinging characterization:

"Instead of disavowal of the barbarous acts, there is a shuffling pretense of justification; instead of an offer of reparation, a futile and irrelevant dissertation upon the virtues of Germany and the vices of her enemies; instead of adequate pledges for the future, a plain refusal to be bound by the established usages of warfare and the requirements of international law.

"But worse than all these things is the arrogant presentation of rules with which Germany proposes to govern the movements of American commerce and American citizens upon the high seas. She declares, in effect, that her own interests are superior to those guaranteed by law to the people of this country; and then, with an air of making generous concessions to an importunate suitor, she sets forth the terms which she is graciously willing to substitute for the laws she presumes to defy. . . . . .

"It must be remembered that these astounding proposals are made in reference to the high seas; that they comprise an open repudiation of the established principles of international law, with the substitution therefor of a belligerent's arbitrary will, and that they are offered to a nation which has suffered an

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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UNCLE SAM—"Who's running this car, anyway?"
—Enright in *Harper's Weekly*.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT FOR SOMEBODY!
—Minor in the New York *Call*.

MAKING PUBLIC OPINION.

irreparable wrong in the slaughter of its defenseless citizens, the implied alternative, in case of their rejection, being a renewal of the murderous attacks.

"In plain terms, Germany sweeps aside the contention that Americans have rights at sea; she seeks to make the carrying of contraband a capital offense; she substitutes for the right of visit and search the right of indiscriminate slaughter, and has the hardihood to demand that the United States, under threat of this murderous policy, shall waive the rights most vital to its integrity and security and accept in place of them the requirements which meet her military plans. . . . . .

"The reply is an intolerable evasion. It leaves untouched the murder of American citizens; it insolently sweeps aside the demand for 'strict accountability,' and it flings at this nation the crowning insult of offering to traffic in the honor of Americans dead and the safety of Americans living."

Hardly less impatient and despairing of any satisfactory change in this diplomatic deadlock are the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *Inquirer*, Providence *Journal*, Boston *Transcript*, the New York *Times* and *Tribune*. Even farther south, and farther inland, the same thoroughgoing denunciation of the German note finds expression in the columns of such papers as—to note only a few of the more representative—the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Atlanta *Journal*, Charleston *Post* and *News and Courier*, Louisville *Post* and *Times*, Detroit *Free Press*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Galveston *Tribune*, Topeka *Capital*, Denver *Post*, Boise *Statesman-Republican*, and Fresno *Republican*.

In the minds of other editors, however, disappointment at Germany's failure to meet the demands of the United States Government is accompanied by a recognition that the note, in the words of the Newark *Evening News*, "is not unfriendly, nor does it bar further discussion." In the East, we find the same hopeful tone in such dailies as the Boston *News Bureau*, Brooklyn *Times*, Baltimore *Sun*, Buffalo *Times* and *News*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Providence *Tribune*, and Philadelphia *Press*. Farther West a hope of a satisfactory solution is more frequently exprest, being based on the friendly tone of the reply, the nature of the suggestions made, or the belief that more acceptable terms may be obtained. And editorials voicing this confidence have appeared in scores of papers, among which we may note the Cleveland *Leader* and *Plain Dealer*, Detroit *News*, Des Moines *Capital*, Chicago *Tribune*, Omaha *Bee*, *World-Herald*, and *Tribune*, Kansas City *Journal*, Cheyenne *State Leader*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, and Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

In the West, and in some cities with large German population, there is actual acquiescence with the arguments of the German note. In the opinion of the Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune*, "the note proposes a sane solution of the entire problem." Our Government, says the Reno *State Journal*, "can not undertake to protect the lives of Americans who do not exercise proper care in protecting themselves. Americans should keep off all ships loaded with high explosives." It seems to the Milwaukee *Free Press* that "with the arming of British merchantmen so clearly established, and even admitted by the British Government, as it was not at the time the American notes were penned, the German note provides the United States with an honorable loophole for retreat from its demands relative to belligerent carriers, as well as a basis for insuring the safety of American lives and American boats in the German war-zone." And the Milwaukee *Sentinel* finds it difficult to see how Germany can be reasonably required to do more than she has agreed to do, "this unprecedented war being what it is on both sides."

When we pass to the German-American press we find universal tribute to the friendliness and conciliatory tone of the note, and a perfect willingness to accept its proposals. Mr. Viereck, of *The Fatherland*, goes so far as to call it "a noble and inspiring document. It is absolutely satisfactory." In Portland, Oregon, the *Deutsche Zeitung* is actually disappointed because the reply is "a bit too conciliatory"—

"How dare we assume that Germany should respect enemy ships because a few foolhardy Americans are on board when the United States can not even protect our own merchantmen with cargoes for neutral countries? Of course our Anglophile press will set up another howl and speak of the divine rights of Americans to travel anywhere and on anything. Germany's proposals regarding the travel of Americans are acceptable without in any way injuring our honor."

The American Government's position on the submarine question, says the Los Angeles *Germania*, "is untenable and, under present circumstances, impossible." No well-informed person, observes the Denver *Herold*, "could for a moment imagine that Germany would give up her submarine warfare as long as England's tactics are contrary to all international law and usages." Declaring that "Germany meets us more than halfway," the St. Paul *Volks-zeitung* adds:

"The new German note is a governmental guaranty of safety to all Americans who cross the Atlantic in vessels properly flying the American flag. However, if American citizens prefer to enter the dangerous war-zone in a belligerent vessel carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition to the Allies, the German Government declines to protect such foolhardiness.

"The German Government refuses to grant such reckless American citizens the right to insure the safe delivery to its enemies of arms and ammunition which would kill many thousand of its sons and imperil its very existence."

While Washington correspondents believe that the German note is most unsatisfactory to the President, they have, as yet,

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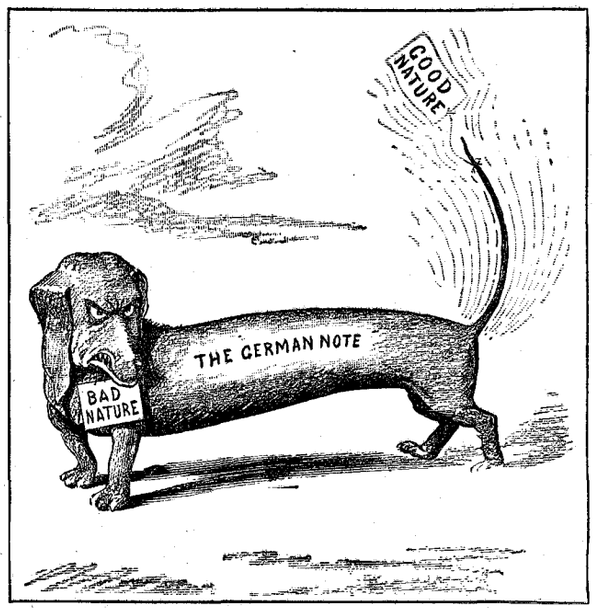
no statement from him to that effect, and while there are guesses, no one professes to know what his policy will be. The one thing certain, says the Pittsburg *Press* editorially, "is that there is no tendency on the part of public opinion to force his hand"—a state of affairs, as the New York *Globe* remarks, which testifies to the country's confidence in the statesmanship of its President.

With all this willingness to leave the issue in the hands of the President, public opinion, as exprest in the newspapers, is not altogether silent. Nor, we hear from Washington, is it altogether disregarded at the White House. A few editors find the German note so deliberately insulting that they call for action of some sort. "The word has been spoken and rejected," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* "it is now time for the act." And almost the same words are used by the New York *Herald* and the Louisville *Times*. German-Americans, on the other hand, openly support Germany's position as right and justifiable, and counsel a complete acquiescence with her proposals, and with the arguments by which they are supported. But between these two positions there is a middle way, suggested by several editors. There is a way out, says the Chicago *Tribune;* "the gate is open, but it is the gate of compromise." And it continues:

"The question is whether the United States stands ready to insist upon the full measure of its rights as a neutral and to enforce such rights to the uttermost, or finds it consistent with its honor, its duty, and its interests to forego a full enjoyment of its legal rights in favor of an agreement which in fact will protect its citizens and avoid the danger or certainty of a resort to extreme measures.

"The question is one which challenges both the pride and pacific intent of the American people. There is a profound reluctance in the nation to being drawn into the European vortex on any pretext. There is, except among minorities of ardent partizans, a disposition to see rights and wrongs on both sides. There is a realization that the rigors of a desperate conflict have tempted or forced all the belligerents into breaches of technical law and even into infringement of right. There is a profound revulsion against German submarine tactics on grounds of humanity. There is also resentment against England for its



HYPHENATURED!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

illegal interference with our commerce. There is, however, a sane recognition of the pressure upon both combatants, and, we believe, an equally sane sense of proportion concerning our own interests and necessities as involved in the conflict.

"There is, in short, we are confident, no disposition to undertake a war for the sake of enforcing a right whose exercise we can substantially enjoy by any reasonable concession. There is no disposition among the people generally to take up arms for the right of Americans to travel on ships conveying ammunition to belligerents if a fair alternative in fact exists."

Such is the position of ex-Secretary Bryan, who said in a statement which the Milwaukee *Sentinel* calls "the sanest, soundest, fairest, and most sensible utterance as yet from any public man":

"I believe that a large majority of the people will heartily

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HOW EXCEEDINGLY CLEVER!

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

approve any steps that the President may see fit to take to keep Americans out of the danger-zone or separate passengers from contraband, especially from ammunition. It is not a sacrifice of rights to avoid unnecessary risks."

And editors desiring and hoping for an agreement bid us turn from Germany's words to her deeds. "We may read and protest the attitude of the German replies, but the all-important fact remains," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "that since President Wilson's first note was transmitted to that country Germany has given us no single reasonable cause of complaint." That fact, declares the Washington *Post*, "weighs more with practical Americans than any admissions of wrong-doing or any promises as to future action." Some observers in Washington, notes the New York *Sun's* correspondent, "even profess to believe that Germany's firm stand in her latest note to the United States was intended largely for home consumption, and that, having satisfied German pride on paper, she will see to it that there are no more attacks upon American life on the high seas." And this willingness to judge Germany by her deeds rather than by her diplomacy finds editorial expression in such papers as the Springfield *Republican*, New York *World* and *Press*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Detroit *Journal*, and Kansas City *Journal*.

On the other hand there are those who declare with the New York *Tribune* that the difference with Germany is not merely a practical question. As *The Tribune* quotes an unnamed Washington official's expression of this view-point:

"We are not concerned merely with securing adequate transportation facilities for American passengers. It is a matter of principle and international law. If there were fifty American ships sailing every month and only one British ship, we should still maintain the right of Americans to travel on that one.

"The whole structure of international law is a house of cards. Only touch one corner of it, and the whole comes tumbling down. If we concede the smallest of our rights to Germany, we shall be led into concessions without end. The vital principle will not be sacrificed."

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MOBILIZING BRAINS TO AID THE NAVY

WHILE DERISION was being freely poured upon the head of the Secretary of the Navy by hostile brother-editors who contrasted him sadly with former Secretaries, it now appears that he was evolving a plan that the former Secretaries had missed, and which turns the derision into handsome editorial bouquets. "I have been called a faddist," says Secretary Daniels feelingly, but "if we'd had such a board twenty-five years ago . . . we would have been a full generation ahead of any other country." The board he mentions is to be a special body of scientists and inventors "to study the problems of modern warfare in conjunction with army and navy experts," with Thomas A. Edison at the head of it. According to Washington dispatches, Secretary Daniels believes that from the lessons of the European War "we may have as much of a revolution in naval methods as we had when we built the *Monitor*," and he expects the new board to see to it "that what is possible for the human mind to devise will be devised for our Navy." Ideas impracticable in their details, he is quoted as saying in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, but which have "the germ of possible revolutionary improvement, will be scrutinized both by our own naval experts and by men whose brains are peculiarly fitted for detecting possibilities in suggestions of this kind." Naval officials, we read in the press, are pleased with the plan of the new board and especially with the fact that Mr. Edison is to preside over it. Nor does the Secretary of the Navy neglect to pay tribute to the many achievements of officers who have been making a particular study of the war's scientific developments. Yet there is a limit to what they can accomplish. So he sets about the creation of the Bureau of Invention and Development, about which he makes the following statements, as reported by the New York *World:*

"Our next war will be fought by machinery and by men of brains.

"They say we have millions of men and mints of money. But we need more than that. We need machinery and skill. What we want on this Advisory Board is to bring about a mobilization of brains, a mobilization of genius.

"I believe in preparedness for war, but I also believe in scientific preparedness; so my idea in organizing this board is, as I say, to bring about a mobilization of the brains and inventive genius of the country.

"I want to get together the men who have devoted their lives to science, and to use their genius and skill for the benefit of the country. I want to help these men to develop their ideas for inventions that will be of service to the country in time of war. . . . I believe that when this board has been selected and has got down to work we will presently be in a state of defense such as no other nation has ever seen.

"Because I have insisted that the men in our Navy should be intelligent and should have the opportunity for education, I have been called a faddist. But the time is coming when only experienced, skilled mechanics will be admitted to the United States Navy. Instead of a few hundred laundrymen, we shall have a few hundred specialists in mechanics.

"If we'd had such a board twenty-five years ago, to offer encouragement to inventors, we would to-day be in absolute control of the submarine and the aeroplane. We would have developed these things for the Government alone, and so we would have been a full generation ahead of any other country."

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TOGETHER FOR NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

Thomas A. Edison, who is to head the new Naval Board of Invention, conferring with Secretary Daniels.

Mr. Edison's opinion of the need of the board is stated in the New York *Sun:*

"The United States is far behind in these matters. I believe it is highly important for a board of civilians, made up of engineers from leading industries, to be formed to look into the feasibility of ideas developed by young men. While all ideas that will be submitted may not be feasible, at least they will have the benefit of expert judgment and advice.

"In addition to the Advisory Board of Engineers I would also suggest a department of experimentation, where ideas might be tried out. The cost would be nominal. Only a few acres of land would be required with proper buildings and a corps of efficient men calculated to carry out experiments under the direction of those suggesting them after they have been approved.

"The European War has served to draw attention to the fact that many American ideas and inventions have been allowed to slip by, and if this matter is put off until the war is over there is danger of its being forgotten."

This journal also prints statements from other distinguished scientists and inventors that show a similar frame of mind. Thus Alexander Graham Bell says that—

"One great lesson to be learned by America is the important part that will be played in future warfare by the heavier-than-air flying-machine, which has already demonstrated its ability to cope with the *Zeppelin*. America was the pioneer country in aviation, but it has fallen far behind the others and should give immediate attention to the further development of that art.

"I regard the progress of aviation as the most significant feature that has yet appeared. The Power that secures supremacy in the air will ultimately have all other methods of warfare at its mercy. Altho sea-power will become secondary to air-power, it by no means follows that modern navies have by any means become obsolete, yet this is proved by the fact that in spite of Germany's great power and ingenuity her commerce upon the high seas has been completely swept away by modern navies, and all her commerce-destroyers have disappeared. Her sub-

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THE FIRST ADVISORY INNOVATION OF SECRETARY DANIELS.

Antedating the announcement of the Naval Bureau of Invention and Development by a few weeks was the creation of Secretary Daniels's Advisory Council, which, he said, "gives more universal recognition to the Navy's bureau chiefs as masters of the professional work under their direction." The Secretary of the Navy is here shown seated, and the others in the picture, from the reader's left to right, are: Surgeon Richard C. Holcomb, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Rear-Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear-Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Civil Engineer H. R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Chief Constructor David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, Aid to the Secretary; Paymaster-General Samuel McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Rear-Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Major-General George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Engineer-in-Chief R. S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam-Engineering, and Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General.

marine warfare has only been successful in destroying a very small percentage of her enemies' commerce, and the damage to naval vessels by *Zeppelins* and flying-machines is so far inappreciable."

A much higher rating than this is given to the submarine by Simon Lake, who expects to see a further development of it, and, while admitting that "aerial craft are needed as scouts," he does not consider that "in their present form they will ever become dangerous to the submarine." Glenn H. Curtiss, on the other hand, believes that "aviation offers greater possibilities for defense than any other arm of the service," and that its development "should be the work of army and navy officers assisted by practical civilians. Scientists can help in an advisory capacity." Approval of the new board for the Navy is exprest by John Hays Hammond, Jr., but he adds:

"This board should not be limited to the Navy, however, as some of the greatest inventors, Bushnell, Fulton, Colt, Maxim, and the Wrights, have contributed their brains in the development of weapons now under the control of our Army.

"It is obviously impossible for the men in the service to be informed of all the developments taking place in industrial lines, and many of these developments when applied to war prove invaluable."

Orville Wright is quoted in the New York *Herald* as saying:

"The board will undoubtedly be a good thing, if the members will stick to its advisory function and not try to overstep it. The officers of the Army and Navy are very efficient, and some of them are wonderful engineers. They may not have the opportunity to do inventive work, but there is no doubt that they know what they are doing—that they know their business.

"To men engaged in work that is in part routine, a hint from the outside might be useful. I do not think an outsider should tell them what to do and how to do it."

Contrasting this plan with the many schemes to increase the size of the Army, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says enthusiastically that "the Bureau of Invention and Development will avail more to defend the United States than many hundred thousand militiamen"; while the Brooklyn *Eagle* exclaims that tho our Army may be "a joke" for Europe and our Navy "concededly inadequate for a real war," still "in the vast number of inventive minds in America we have a national asset for defense that Europe may well fear, and England knows that as well as Germany. One Edison may be worth a million soldiers or a score of battle-ships."

The Buffalo *Express* heartily congratulates the Navy on securing the aid of Edison, who indirectly suggested the plan for the board, as Secretary Daniels himself has made known. The germ of the idea was contained in an interview Edison gave to the New York *Times* for May 30, in which appears this statement:

"I believe that the Government should maintain a great research laboratory, jointly under military and naval and civilian control. In this could be developed the continually increasing possibilities of great guns, the minutiæ of new explosives, all the technique of military and naval progression, without any vast expense."

The research laboratory plan, says *The Express*, is apparently "about all that Secretary Daniels has in mind," but Mr. Edison's ideas "ran far beyond the laboratory and comprehended a general system of preparation and defense." In fact, this journal goes on to say:

"Mr. Edison would have, instead of a great standing army and a great active navy, an ample equipment of the most modern and perfect kind of defense on land and sea, and skeleton organizations of highly trained military and naval officers, to be filled in with men in peaceful walks of life who have special training necessary to do their part in the country's fighting machines.

"The most striking of the suggestions of Mr. Edison which caught the attention of Secretary Daniels are thus described in the introduction to the interview: 'Mr. Edison's plan of rendering us invulnerable to attack, while at the same time preserving us from high taxation, includes the establishment of new West Points and new naval academies for the training of officers and a vast system of military and naval education for the rank and file. He would establish vast reserve stores of arms and ammunition and he would count rather upon automobiles than upon the railroads for quick transportation. He would build many aeroplanes and submarines and he would construct a fleet of cruisers, battle-ships, and other naval vessels —this is his most extraordinary proposal—to be kept in dry dock, practically in storage, and fully up to date until needed.' "

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"BOMB MYSTERIES" ON MUNITION-SHIPS

THE RANKLING RESENTMENT of German sympathizers against the export of war-munitions, and the news of bombs planted on various ships bound for ports of the Allies, are connected by some editors who scent a "German bomb conspiracy." Others rather scoff at any such notion,

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FATHER AND SON.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

altho they do admit that this is the open season for cranks. The publicity given to Holt, alias Muenter, the assailant of J. P. Morgan and later a suicide, has influenced a host of cranks, remarks the St. Louis *Globe Democrat;* and it adds that henceforth the country at large will be more on its guard against them. Holt, it will be recalled, predicted the blowing-up of a munition-ship in a letter made public after his death. No harm came to either of the steamers he named; but on or about the date he foretold, the *Minnehaha*, bound for London, was forced to turn back and put in at Halifax because of a fire resulting from an explosion. Holt's hand was seen by many in this incident. In prompt succession followed the report of nine bombs found in the hold of the sugar-laden British tramp-steamer *Kirkoswald*, which left New York, May 2, for Marseilles. And then came the disclosure of infernal machines secreted on three other vessels bound for ports of the Allies. The immediate consequence of these discoveries, we read, is extraordinary police precautions along the water-front of our large ports. Speaking of New York, for instance, *The World* says that "several lines of guards must now be penetrated before a stranger can approach a ship," and that an equally close watch is kept on the offshore side. For all that, this journal quotes officials of the steamship companies as revealing no great credulity about the rumored general plot for blowing up munition-carriers. Thus we read:

"'With the exception of the *Kirkoswald*,' said Howard E. Jones, of the Fabre Line, 'nothing resembling a bomb has been found on any of our ships. The story of the nine bombs found on the *Kirkoswald* has been greatly exaggerated. An odd-shaped thing without anything of an incriminating nature about it was found on her.'

"This statement differs materially from the one made by W. H. E. Jones, agent for the same line, to a *World* reporter several days ago. He said four bombs had been found on the *Kirkoswald*.

"Paul Faguet, agent in America for the French Line, said: 'I do not know if it was a bomb which started the fire on the *Touraine* or if one was found on the *Strathtay*.

"Frederick Topping, of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said: 'We do not know what caused the explosion on the *Minnehaha*.'"

In the view of the New York *Evening Sun* "an epidemic of wild stories of bombs" may be expected about this time; and "every chunk of old metal found on a transatlantic ship or in a navy dry dock naturally becomes an infernal machine in some one's heated imagination." Then this journal admonishes us that "it will be wise not to attach too much attention to such sensations." But the matter is not at all one to be so lightly treated, thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which wonders whether Holt, the men who "fixt" the *Minnehaha*, and "the sweeteners of the *Kirkoswald*" are all "parts of one conspiracy"? Says *The Eagle* then:

"Were these men agents of the same organization which produced the perjured affidavits that the *Lusitania* was 'armed,' and then left their tools to flee the proper punishment for their perjury, a punishment the prospect of which was noisily resented in Germany? How long are Germans to be allowed to use a neutral port to make war on the ships of their enemy? In the immunity of the men who have been doing these things here may be found the reason for the German contempt for us, which is the underlying tone of their latest note.

"If they despise us we have brought it upon ourselves by the indifference with which we have allowed their agents to work in this country. It is high time that attitude was changed. Let us find out who put these bombs on the *Kirkoswald*. Perhaps the easiest channel into the heart of this conspiracy has been closed with the closing of Muenter's mouth, but there must be others which can be followed, if once our officials awake to the gross violation of neutrality involved in permitting Germans to use New York Harbor as a base of operations against their enemies."

From the Philadelphia *Record* we hear that "recent disclosures in New York indicate that there is a conspiracy, with a considerable number of participants, to get fire-bombs into steamers carrying supplies to the Allies." This is a "diabolical practise" and can not be defended on any grounds, *The Record* adds, while *The Press* of the same city says:

"The placing of bombs and infernal machines in ships to set them on fire at sea is not magnificent and it is not war. It is mere scoundrelism of the same slimy type as poisoning a well.

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SOMEWHERE ON THE ATLANTIC?

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Patriotism of that character is abhorred as unspeakably loathsome by all right-thinking men.

"If any criminal capable of such wickedness should be apprehended and his complicity proved, the severest punishment that the law can inflict will be regarded as too mild a penalty for his villainy."

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CROP OUTLOOK OUR BEST WAR-ORDER

A MARKED TONE OF SATISFACTION is to be noted in editorial comment on the Government's crop report of July 1. We are to have the largest wheat crop in the history of the country, surpassing even the phenomenal yield of last year, a corn crop that should be the largest since 1912, and

THEIR SONS.

—De Ball in the Chicago *Post*.

an oats crop that outmeasures any in recent years. In the main, however, observers are more occupied in discussing the market provided by the European War for this exceptional production. As the New York *World* says, "with the prospect of the world's supply depleted by war, and harvests in Europe everywhere short, this country has reason to look forward again to a season of prosperity." As a matter of fact, the press informs us, this market was anticipated by American farmers, who planted record acreages of all the principal crops. And this expansion of crop area is described by the Boston *News Bureau* as "the feature of this year's farming—a natural response to the history of farm products and prices since the war broke out." Last year, for instance, "there were reaped in corn, wheat, and oats 190,000,000 acres; this year there are now 209,000,000 acres under the same crops." This journal adds:

"How generous in volume are the indicated yields of the major grains this season may be briefly shown in the following (in millions of bushels). Only the phenomenal corn crop of 1912 prevented a new record in this respect:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Corn	2,814	2,672	2,447	3,125	2,531
Wheat	963	891	763	730	621
Oats	1,399	1,141	1,121	1,418	922
Barley	208	195	178	223	160
Total	5,384	4,899	4,509	5,496	4,234

"Even with the recent recession in cereal prices, the four crops here cited are selling at a market valuation of $3,800,000,000. Their market future is wrapt in many contingencies, in other countries; in any event, there is apt to be little depreciation from this handsome appraisal."

As to the war-time consumption of our foodstuffs, the statement of the Department of Commerce shows an increase of $300,000,000 in the past year, we learn from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which adds:

"The share of the United States in feeding the world . . . was disclosed by the statement of the Department that foodstuffs exported during the eleven months ending June 1 were valued at $724,000,000. This was the principal factor in the nation's billion-dollar foreign-trade balance.

"The effect of the war is seen in the enormous increase in the value of foodstuffs, compared with the export figures for the same eleven months a year ago, when the total was $443,000,000.

"Wheat formed the biggest item in foodstuffs sent abroad. In all, 249,576,000 bushels were exported, an increase of 164,000,000 bushels. It was valued at $319,961,000, showing an increase over the previous year of $239,138,000.

Oats valued at $51,669,000 were shipped, an increase of $51,028,000. There were 86,428,000 bushels, an increase of almost 85,000,000 bushels.

"Flour showed the next largest increase, with a value of $87,650,000 or $37,638,000 more than the previous period. Almost 5,000,000 more barrels were sent this year, the total being 15,077,000 barrels.

"Corn exports were valued at $34,542,000, an increase of $28,551,000. There were 43,718,000 bushels exported, an increase of more than 35,000,000 bushels."

"America's best asset" the Springfield *Republican* calls the good crop outlook, which can not be affected by "diplomatic notes and European war-loans." And this journal goes on to say:

"It is the best of war-orders, because it comes from the Almighty. On July 1, according to the Department of Agriculture, the composite condition of all the crops of the United States was $2\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. above the ten-year average. Corn, our most valuable crop, has suffered from unseasonable weather, but the increased acreage, especially in the South, at present forecasts a crop of 2,814,000,000 bushels, which is above the ten-year average by a hundred million. The forecast of a bumper wheat crop of 963,000,000 bushels is dependent somewhat on a quick change in the weather in the West, for harvesting to the best advantage requires warm, dry days. Oats promise a record crop, but they too now need drier weather. The forage crops as a whole are in excellent condition and heavy yields are indicated, and the forage crops are of supreme importance to live-stock interests. Even if less wheat the coming year should be exported from the United States, on account of the increased production of Canada, India, and South America, the prices paid for our surplus abroad would still yield large profits to American producers."

In marked contrast to this is the remark of the New York *Times* that war-profits are "illusory"; and it points out that

GOOD NIGHT!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

"in spite of the high excess of exports, the total of our foreign trade on account of the war actually has been reduced." Our import trade has been "disastrously interfered with," and when imports fall "there must be a corresponding unemployment of labor."

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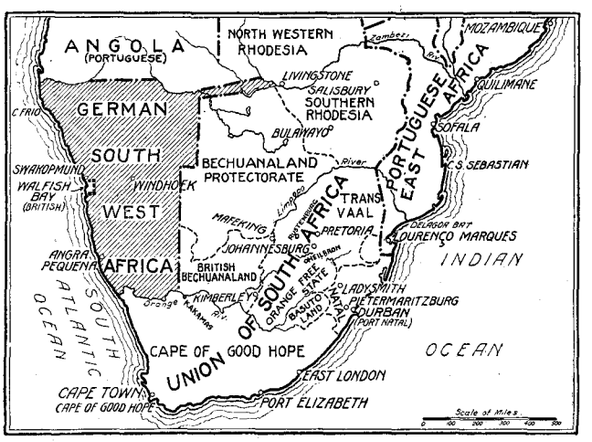
BOTHA'S AFRICAN VICTORY

A SMALL CAMPAIGN with big results is the description given by the Chicago *Herald* to General Botha's conquest of German Southwest Africa. The reports number his killed and mortally wounded at 122 and his other wounded at 263. The German resistance, it is generally admitted, was "as spirited as could be expected from a numerically inferior force." The territory they have lost consists of 322,450 miles, which makes it larger, says one calculator, than the combined area of "the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois." Comparison ends here, for, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes, the poorness of the sandy country may be inferred from the fact that "farms even of 10,000 or 12,000 acres hardly serve for the maintenance of a family apiece." Paradoxical tho it seem, this journal adds, "in this desolate region, by the side of mazes of rock and sand, are to be found two valuable gifts of nature—one, the ana tree, which is said to give the best stock feed in the world; and the other, a diamond field whose yield of small loose diamonds is so vast that it came near demoralizing the diamond trade of the world." In recognition of Botha's services to the British Empire, cable dispatches bring the rumor that the newly acquired region is to be called Bothaland and that the General is to receive a peerage and a gift of $500,000.



GERMANY'S FIRST AND GREATEST COLONY,

Now fallen into the hands of Great Britain, which owes the successful issue of the South-African campaigns to the generalship of the same General Botha who fought against her in the Boer War.

Among American appraisers there are those who incline to no exaggerated estimate of General Botha's work. For instance, the Detroit *Free Press* thinks his success "has less significance as a military achievement than as a demonstration of the faithfulness of the Boers to the British Government." But the Chicago *Herald* believes that General Botha conducted "a masterly campaign" in the face of great obstacles. The contending forces, to be sure, were insignificant compared with those engaged in Europe. Yet nowhere, *The Herald* insists, can tangible results for the Allies be shown "even approaching those achieved by General Botha," who has secured "undisputed possession of a big area" and put "a quietus on a neighbor whose capacity for making trouble has been too clearly shown." In this connection it is recalled that before General Botha was able to advance against German Southwest Africa it was necessary for him to suppress a rebellion against British authority in the Union of South Africa.

Naturally the biggest consequence of the surrender, according to some observers, is the finishing-blow it deals to Germany's dream of a colonial empire. Thus the New York *World* says:

"With the surrender of the German forces in German Southwest Africa, the last remnants of his colonial empire have been lost to the Kaiser, except possibly corners of German East Africa. . . . Within a month of the beginning of the war the British had occupied Togo, on the west coast of Africa, lying between the Gold Coast, British territory, and the French colony of Dahomey. Kamerun was easy prey for the French, who were in a position to invade it from either side, from French Nigeria and the French Kongo; Kiaochow, the German stronghold in Shantung, held out obstinately for some weeks against the Japanese, who also sent a naval force to seize Jaluit, the key to the Marshall Islands. Expeditionary forces from New Zealand and Australia last fall occupied Samoa, the Caroline and Mariana Islands, and German New Guinea.

"German East Africa was exposed to attack from British East Africa on the north and to blockade from the sea. Altho the British made slow progress there, and at least one expedition of theirs came to grief, the German colony was doomed from the day war was declared. . . . From their character and position, in time of war Germany's colonies were obvious points of weakness to the Empire. They were incapable of self-defense for any extended period, and were within easy reach of the enemy's country."

In contrast to this statement may be offered that of the Philadelphia *Record*, which, while not questioning the conquest as a military achievement, observes:

"Momentarily, General Botha's action in carrying the European War into Africa is justified by success. German Southwest Africa is conquered, and the last of the *Schutz Truppen* (a protective volunteer militia of German colonists) has surrendered unconditionally. It is proposed to annex the occupied territory to the Union of South Africa. The ultimate destiny of Germany's oversea possessions, however, will be determined on the battle-fields in France and Poland. Of the war in Southwest Africa it may be said, in the event of the final victory of the Allies, that it was unnecessary; and, in the contrary event, that it was in vain."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Iron Cross is responsible for many a wooden cross.—*Columbia State.*

"CANADA Sends Dental Contingent to France." Doubtless to fill up the gaps in the front.—*Columbia State.*

THE war-baby proposition in Turkey pales its ineffectual fires before the problem of war-widows.—*Washington Post.*

THE Kaiser failed to state in his latest note whether or not he will permit surf-bathing on this side of the Atlantic.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE question we have put up to Germany, we take it, is whether to run her war on the European or the American plan.—*Columbia State.*

THE Georgia legislature has adopted a rule that no member shall be allowed to enter the hall while intoxicated. Georgia is a prohibition State. —*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

GERMAN submarine activity is rapidly bringing the war to a close, averaging five victims a day, at which rate it will take only about twenty-three years to wipe out the entire British merchant marine.—*Boston Transcript.*

HENRY FORD has started a campaign to discourage gluttony, by which millions a year may be saved. The more money saved on foolish luxuries like groceries the more one has to expend on necessities like gasoline.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHATDYE mean, "Merrie England"?—*Columbia State.*

YUAN SHI KAI seems to be a major-league pitcher with a bush-league team.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

IF Germany sinks many more ships loaded with mules she may have to go to war with Missouri.—*Oklahoma City Oklahoman.*

DR. VON JAGOW'S latest explanation of the *Lusitania* disaster seems to be that Germany did not think it was loaded.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AN English writer declares that the British Army of 750,000 is really 4,000,000. Maybe, but it's fighting like 750,000.—*Boston Transcript.*

GERMAN editor says President Wilson "has brought thinking minds back to the consideration of humanity in war," but what is needed is somebody to bring unthinking minds back.—*Wall Street Journal.*

INASMUCH as the *Minnehaha* had on board only 1,000 cases of cordite, 2,800 cases of loaded shrapnel-shells, 1,400 cases of trinitrotoluol (a chemical of great force which goes into high-explosive shells), 65 barrels of petrolatum, 723 cases of loaded cartridges, 66 barrels of rum, 10 barrels of salicylic acid, 95 barrels of boracic acid, you can plainly see how the military experts were driven to the conclusion that nothing could have caused the explosion but a bomb of the late Frank Holt.—*Indianapolis Star.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN AND ALLIED VIEWS OF THE NOTE

THE ONLY LAND where the German note is received with unanimous approval appears to be Germany. Its protest that its naval policy has ever been "governed by the principles of humanity," that Germany sank the *Lusitania* in self-defense, and that England is the real culprit carries complete conviction—to the German press. In fact, a hint is suggested in papers outside Germany that the note is really not a reply to the demands of the American Government, but a political manifesto to the German people. This view is also held in non-belligerent countries; for example, the Hague *Nieuwe Courant*, one of the most fastidiously neutral of the Dutch journals, writes:

"The note gives an impression that Germany is trying to convince itself rather than others of the justice of its position. The pathetic allusions to the German mothers and children is in bad taste in a diplomatic document. There are also the American mothers and children among the drowned passengers to be taken into consideration.

"What is wanted is a guaranty that such horrors will not occur again, whether the victims be Americans, Germans, Dutch, or Chinese."

THE WORD-LORD.

KAISER (*to Uncle Sam*)—"Everything can be explained: I can put the whole thing in a nutshell, if you'll only listen to me for three years, or the duration of the war." —*Punch* (London).

If intended for Germany, it must be said that the note is triumphantly successful, for it has been received with a chorus of approval. The *Morgenpost*, the *Kreuzzeitung*, the *Tägelische Rundschau*, and the *Börsenzeitung* all express satisfaction at the determination to continue submarine warfare. The *Vossische Zeitung* admits that many had feared that too many concessions might be made, and exactly expresses the view taken by the majority of German papers:

"The publication of the note means liberation from many of the doubts that have excited a large part of the German people in recent weeks. The note is firm and dignified. It means unconditional refusal to let any outsider prescribe to us how far and with what weapons we may defend ourselves against England's hunger-war.

"There is not a word to indicate that we should allow this sharp weapon which German technical genius has given us to rust or have its edge taken off. Humanity demands that we prevent by any means in our power the murder of German women and children by starvation. Humanity also demands that we prevent ammunition from reaching England.

"We hail it with joy that the German Government has placed itself so clearly on the ground that its first line of duty is humanity toward our own citizens."

Almost all the Berlin papers think that Germany has made every possible concession to American opinion and that, in any event, America is not prepared to take a strong stand. Thus the *Lokal Anzeiger* says:

"The note shows to Americans most clearly that the German Government, so far as lies in its power, is honorably concerned to preserve peace and friendship with America in future. It is now up to them to submit the proposals made to unprejudiced consideration.

"Feeling has undoubtedly cooled down somewhat on the other side of the water, and Americans will undoubtedly admit that it is not Germany that tries to monopolize the freedom of the seas for itself alone.

"In any event, we have now done our utmost and can quietly await what answer President Wilson and his advisers will think suitable."

Count Reventlow, writing in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, says that the continuance of the submarine war is "a sacred duty," and the *Neueste Nachrichten* rejoices that the note makes it plain that "Germany will not tolerate outside interference." Only one Berlin paper takes a more serious view of the matter. The *Tageblatt* says:

"One need make no bones of saying it is impossible to reconcile the German and the American standpoints. That would mean for us the giving up of submarine warfare, and if Americans will not see that we can not do that there is nothing to be done. There is no necessity of exchanging notes to reconcile irreconcilable differences. The exchange is made for the purpose of finding a tolerable compromise, and in this decision the German note goes extraordinarily far."

While the German papers are agreed that the note makes large concessions to America, the Paris papers are unanimous that it evades the point in what they term an "elusive and impudent" manner. The Paris *Matin* heads its article "A Monument of Impudence," the *Radical* prefers the term "hypocrisy," and the general tone of the press is ironical. The *Écho de Paris* says:

"The note marks sensible progress over the preceding notes; to cynicism the Germans now add persiflage. To comment seriously on such a morsel would be to permit ourselves to be flouted by the Germans; to laugh at it would perhaps fail in respect toward the Germans' two victims—the *Lusitania* and the prestige of President Wilson."

The *Figaro* speaks of "the impudent cynicism of German diplomacy," and the *Gaulois* says the note "embodies the fundamental principle of German diplomatic action—accusation without proof," while the Socialist *Humanité* says:

"The German reply exceeds anything one might have expected of the blindness of the Berlin Cabinet. With tranquil audacity it throws upon the Allies the responsibility of all the violations of international law of which Germany has been guilty during the eleven months. For the Government of William II. it is always the victim's fault."

The Italian press comment in similar terms, and the Rome *Idea Nationale* remarks:

"It certainly was not expected that Germany would have the audacity to present to Washington a document which

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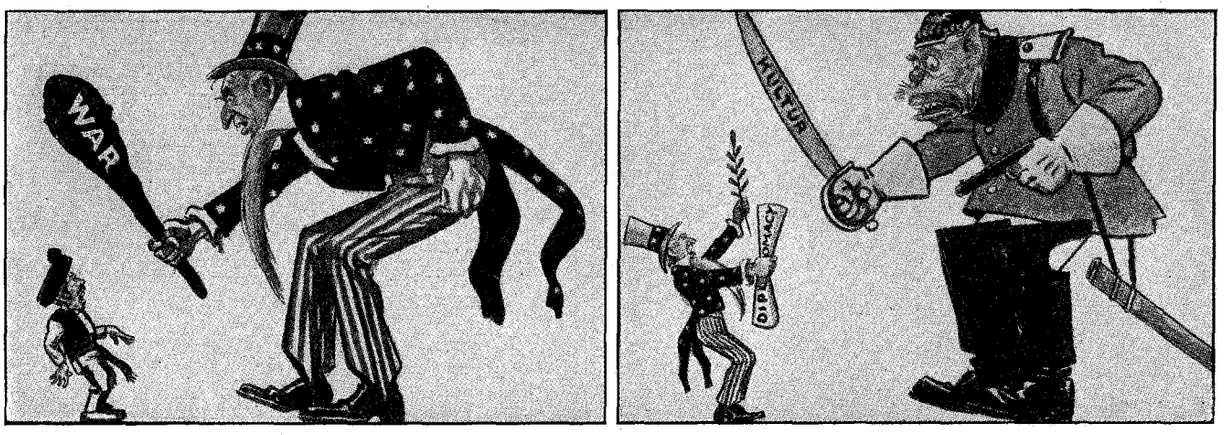

1898: "REMEMBER THE 'MAINE'!" 1915: "FORGET THE 'LUSITANIA'!"

—*Passing Show* (London).

ENGLAND REMARKS THAT "CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."

undoubtedly is the most insolent that one Power ever sent to another."

Mr. Clemenceau, writing in the Paris *Homme Enchaîné*, says:

"It is useless to discuss the absurd suggestions made to Mr. Wilson, seeking as they do to draw him into complicity in the German piracy. I should be insulting President Wilson if I supposed that the man who made himself the champion of humanity's rights were capable of debating such suggestions.

"As the outrageous proposition contained in the note is the only novelty which it presents, American diplomacy can only reply by also repeating its former demands and giving an extra turn to the screw by expressing its will."

In England, the London papers characterize the note as "arrogant and disingenuous." *The Daily News* is ironical:

"The German Government calls upon America and the world to admire a nation fighting for its existence against 'merciless enemies,' whose 'increasing ruthlessness' compelled them against their humane instincts to resort to submarine warfare. . . . It would be simpler and more convincing to maintain that the British sank the *Lusitania* themselves."

The Daily Express, in common with other English papers, is astonished at the absence of any expression of regret in the German note as regards the loss of life on the *Lusitania*. The London *Times* praises the President, and thinks he is facing a grave crisis:

"President Wilson so far has shown in his dealings with Germany a wise restraint and perfect courtesy.

"He now finds his sincere conciliatory efforts of no avail, his patience treated as a sign of weakness, and his requests for compensations for the past and guaranties for the future ignored.

"A grave and unprecedented crisis in American history, therefore, is approaching. It would be equally profitless and impertinent now to discuss wherein the crisis may be met without drawing the United States into the war. The important thing, it seems to us, is that the issue should be met and not shirked.

"On the manner in which President Wilson and his advisers deal with it depends to a large degree the judgment of the world on the effectiveness or otherwise of American influence in international affairs."

The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* uses these strong terms:

"Every line of the German answer tramples upon neutral rights and the honor of the United States. Every word breathes the solid conviction that America will not dare to insist upon her rights, and that America's cry about right, justice, and humanity will remain empty sounds. Rejecting America's demands, German diplomacy transforms Germany from accused to accuser, who puts before the United States her own demands."

Spanish-American support of the President appears in the Buenos Aires *Diario*, which says:

"Germany, instead of answering the American note squarely, quibbles. The neutral countries want not only the established laws to be respected, but also the humane laws.

"Germany's attitude excites the antipathy of the neutrals and prepares the way for a coalition of all the countries which have been wronged. The United States can not give in. It has on its side the sympathies of the world."

POLAND'S HALF-LOAF

WAR-TORN AND DESOLATED, Poland is still hopefully clinging to the vision of the glorious future promised her in the Grand Duke Nicholas's proclamation: "A United Poland under the scepter of the Russian Czar, . . . free in her religion, free in her language, and free in her self-government." While Poland is waiting for this rosy promise to materialize, Liberal opinion in the Czar's dominion is inclined to fear that Russia did all she intended to do for the Poles when she granted them municipal self-government a few months ago. The reactionary party openly say that this measure—which will not take effect till 1916—is as much as Poland can or ought to expect now. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, voicing this sentiment, writes:

"About further reforms it will be time enough to speak in the days when the general hopes of victory over the common enemy are crowned with complete success. And in the meantime, in the days of the cannon's roar, we have given to the Poles what we ourselves have."

The Liberal press are by no means satisfied, for a tacit understanding exists that Polish autonony will also mean a change in the internal policy of Russia in the direction of Liberalism, and if one fails the other may fail. This section of the Russian press is, therefore, bitterly disappointed that more has not been done for Poland and complains that the mere concession of such a small thing as municipal self-government does not in any way fulfil the solemn pledges made by Russia to the Polish people. The actual measure itself receives very unfavorable criticism. The Petrograd *Birzheriya Vyedomosti* says flatly that it contains all the bad features which characterize Russian municipal legislation, and the Petrograd *Ryetch* claims that it perpetuates all the worst evils of beaureaucratic government by establishing "favored classes, governmental vetoes," and continuing Jewish disabilities. While the Polish press have accepted the concession on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread," the *Kurjer Warsawski* loudly complains that the Poles want political, not municipal, freedom and demand the right to rule themselves as a free people. The Warsaw *Nowa Gazeta* declares that Russia has not lived up to her word and calls for a generous measure of self-government on the ground that Poland has borne the brunt of the present war, and has therefore earned the right to ask Russia for repayment in this form. The Warsaw *Dzien* takes a more hopeful view than most Polish papers, and says:

"The manifesto of the Commander-in-Chief relates to the political life of the Polish people, and the expression 'self-government' used therein can not mean anything else but the self-expression of the national life of Poland. The decision of the Council of Ministers to set Polish cities on a plane of equality

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with Russian municipalities does not extend self-government to the nation and applies only to two million Poles, not to twenty-two millions.

"But we must not minimize the significance of the Government's act. The authorities evidently wish to show by this that they are ready even now to act in a new spirit and willing to begin to ameliorate the fate of our country."

One of the Polish members of the Duma is frankly pessimistic, and, according to the Petrograd *Ryetch*, believes that the Duma will never grant Polish autonomy. He says:

"The Duma, in general, has not shown any interest in the Poles. But what individual political groups have exprest augurs little good. In September they framed a project of a real political union; in October they spoke about Polish autonomy with legislative chambers; in November about the possibility of administrative self-government, and in December they already found that 'more or less' self-government must suffice."

Meanwhile, the usually well-informed *Novy Mir*, a New York Socialist organ written in Russian, says:

"Soon after the publication of the manifesto of the Commander-in-Chief to the Poles, the Committee on Press Affairs 'suggested' to the editors of the Petrograd newspapers not to treat the manifesto as a promise of autonomy, because mention is made only about the annexation of Prussian and Austrian Poland to the Polish Kingdom, but autonomy is not promised."

THE HOPES OF LITHUANIA

THE RIGHTS OF SMALL NATIONS is the principle for which the Allied Powers tell us they are fighting, and certain of the smaller nations, now incorporated in one or other of the great Empires, hope, as a result of the war, to obtain greater freedom of national expression. In Austria-Hungary the Czechs, the Slovenes, and the Croatians are looking forward to independence, or at least autonomy, while in Russia the Poles have been definitely assured of a measure of national self-government. Another of the little nations, at present under Russian rule, now comes forward with a demand for autonomous existence, and this people, the Lithuanians, urgently insist that whatever happens, they be not included in autonomous Poland.

An article in the London *British Review* examines the claims of Lithuania and foresees that its inclusion in the new Poland will sow seeds of future dissension. "The question of Polish autonomy," we are told, "is much more complex than is generally supposed," and *The British Review* goes on to say:

"We have yet to learn what Poland it is that will receive autonomy; whether it is to be granted to the historic Poland, as represented by the Lithuano-Polish State, the boundaries of which stretched from the Baltic to the Black Sea, or merely to racial Poland, to the country, that is to say, in which the majority of the population is of pure Polish stock. And in order to answer this question, we must first of all examine the actual text of the proclamation issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, which proclamation says, *inter alia*, 'that no more will be demanded from the Poles than *respect for the rights of races united to them by historic ties*,' a passage which leads one to suppose that, at the beginning of the war, the Russian Government was prepared to grant autonomy to historic Poland as constituted before the first partition of 1772."

The revival of this historic Poland, says the writer, is an impossibility because the Lithuanians object. This people, he says, altho subjects of the ancient Polish Kingdom, were always unwilling partners, racially distinct from the Poles, speaking a different language, and having no mutual sympathy. He charges that the Poles have used the Catholic Church, the national rallying-point of both peoples, to enforce upon the Lithuanians a Polonization as drastic as the Prussianization inflicted on the Poles in the German provinces:

"The Poles still look upon Lithuania as a part of Poland—which it never was, even during the union—and the Polish Nationalists are untiring in their efforts to attach it to themselves. They indulge in a vigorous propaganda through the medium of the press, the schools, and, above all, their clergy, who desire to impose upon the Lithuanians the use of the Polish language in their religious services in order to achieve as possible the Polonization of the country.

"The Polish character of the Church as a political institution became especially definite in Lithuania after the disruption of the Lithuano-Polish State. The Poles had no other method of Polonization than the Church, and they received powerful support from the Catholic clergy. The diocese of Vilna, headed

LITHUANIA AND POLAND.

by the chapter of the episcopal see, is peculiarly energetic in their service, and is more active in Polonizing the Lithuanians than in instructing them in Christian faith and morals. They use all the means at their command, and both the pulpit and the confessional are turned into schools for teaching the Polish tongue. For some time past the Polish bishops of Vilna have pursued a singular policy in the nomination of priests, sending to Lithuanian parishes curates who speak only Polish. So far from troubling to learn the speech of the country, these priests have imposed Polish upon their parishioners."

After relating the efforts made at the Vatican to ameliorate conditions, the writer proceeds:

"Such are the relations in the religious sphere, the sole sphere in which the Poles have maintained their influence. It is clear that, should the Polish clergy in Lithuania receive in addition the support of the authorities of an independent Poland, the bonds between the parties, already stretched to breaking-point, would be completely severed, with consequences probably most injurious to Catholicism. Considering all this, is it possible to expect from the Poles 'respect for the rights of races united to them by historic ties,' as the Grand Duke Nicholas suggests?"

The solution of the problem is next suggested on the basis of the principle of nationality:

"Founded upon that principle, Poland, Lithuania, and all other nationalities, conscious of their own existence as such, should receive their complete independence upon a racial basis in order that they may satisfy their aspirations. An autonomous Poland should be built upon the nine departments of Russian Poland—the department of Suwalki, which is purely Lithuanian and was unjustly attached to Poland by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, should be separated from it and returned to an autonomous Lithuania. And Lithuania, if it is founded upon racial principles, should contain the departments of Suwalki, Kovno, Vilna, and Grodno, while the Letts of the Baltic Provinces, bound to Lithuania by common nationality and economic interests, could form some kind of federation with them."

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ENGLAND FEARS INVASION

"INVASIONITIS" IS THE WORD coined by a writer in the *Berliner Tageblatt* to describe the disease from which he asserts the English are suffering. He says that the pessimists and alarmists in the United Kingdom have laid on the indigo so deep that the whole nation is suffering from nervous

A DUTCH SUGGESTION.

Moses II. might divide the waters of the North Sea and lead his people to the promised (Eng)land.
—*De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

depression. The fear of invasion, he alleges, is one of the forms that this nervousness takes, and he continues:

"The fact that the English people are dominated by a fear that has been artificially produced can only be of advantage to us. When the moment comes for the German fleet to strike properly, the nerves of the inhabitants will be so frayed by the everlasting alarms raised by the warners and agitators that confidence in their powers of defense will be considerably reduced. These people will probably be relieved when the enemy is in the country, for even that must be preferable to that terrible disease of the brain—invasionitis."

The London papers to some extent bear out this contention, and even the once sober and staid *Times* features an article by a "Neutral Observer" in which he prophesies the fall of Calais and subsequent invasion:

"'Calais in the hands of Germany is a key to world-power,' is a main article of the German creed. Imperialists believe that Calais must be secured if a lasting peace is to be attained. It is part of their program to include in the territory to be annexed not only Belgium, not merely Calais and Boulogne, but to extend the western boundary of the Empire as far west as Berck-Plage, an Old Flemish (*i.e.*, 'German') fishing village and seaside resort some fifteen miles southwest of Boulogne. . . . . .

"The Germans believe that by using Calais as a base they can, with their new guns, having a range of over twenty-six miles, sweep the Channel clear of hostile ships, and not merely destroy Dover, but cover a landing of their troops. This is to be carried out in small aluminum boats — held in readiness for the purpose—which could easily be transported overland. Submarines would insure further protection if needed. Germans are confident that the confusion resulting from an air raid, carried out on a stupendous scale by all available German aircraft, will permit the rapid advance of the landing force on London.

"In view of the nature of present military operations and the greater difficulties that have been overcome by the fighting forces in other theaters of war, the German plan can not be dismissed as outside the realm of possibility or even probability. 'Calais is the key to German world-power,' and it is reasonable to suppose that the Germans, believing this, will, when the occasion presents itself, endeavor to wrest this key from England."

The more emotional London *Daily Mail* seems to share in the epidemic. It calls loudly for the return of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty as the only hope of England against the threatened peril, and wonders whether adequate preparations have been made to withstand an attack:

"We wonder, because now that the war is in its twelfth month we find that, according to statements made in the House of Commons, all sorts of things are very insufficient—the supply of rifles and machine guns, for example. *The Daily Mail* frankly distrusts the authorities who have not yet provided the soldiers with rifles.

"Rifles could have been obtained over and over again from the United States had they been ordered. Offers of machine guns were made last autumn and were refused. The people who muddled the equipment of the men who are marching about without weapons may be muddling the invasion-question.

"Invasion is dependent upon one mistake, and one mistake only, of our fleet. That is exactly what it depends upon, neither more nor less. The same brains that muddled the Dardanelles operations may interfere with the operations of the fleet. Lord Fisher left the Admiralty as a protest against a phase of the Dardanelles war. He declines to return to it so long as certain muddlers are in any way connected with the Government. They are still the most active members of the Coalition.

"It is announced to-day that Admiral Fisher has been appointed Chairman of the new Board on Inventions. No doubt he can do very useful work in that capacity, and we are glad to know that he will be at hand in case of an emergency; but the nation should insist upon his return to the Admiralty. Unfortunately, the nation knows practically nothing. It is being told a little more by the new Government, but as yet not much."

REVIVING AN ANCIENT WEAPON.

This bomb-thrower, recently found by the Germans in an abandoned Russian trench, is in all its essentials a revival of the ancient Roman catapult, or *Ballista*, used two thousand years ago to hurl stones at the foe. The modern weapon throws bombs, discharging them with great velocity by means of two powerful spiral springs.

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ASYLUM OR HOSPITAL?

ARE INSANE PERSONS patients with diseased brains, to be treated like patients with diseased livers or stomachs; or are they lost souls, under Heaven's peculiar displeasure, who need only refuges that may shelter them from the abuse and unfriendliness of their fellows? The latter hypothesis long prevailed. Probably no educated person holds it now. Why, then, are so many of the places where we care for our insane still known as "asylums" or "retreats"—institutions where the unfortunate ones may be secluded until the end of life? Why is there so little study of insanity from the standpoint of those who regard it as a real brain-disease, in the same sense as that in which we call pneumonia a disease of the lungs or cataract a disease of the eye? We have our institutes for medical research—our laboratories where we study the curative properties of serums or the reactions of animal or vegetable extracts upon the organism; where is the ten-million-dollar institute that shall isolate the germ or find the toxin that is poisoning the brains of so many of our fellow citizens? We are making a beginning when we throw over the "retreat" idea and call our institutions for the insane "hospitals"—which is what they should be, in fact as well as in name—places not only for kind and careful treatment, but for minute and painstaking physiological research into causes. This seems to be the key-note of much of the contents of a recent book entitled "The Insanity of Youth, and Other Essays," by Dr. Bayard Holmes (Cincinnati, 1915). Dr. Holmes is a firm believer in the toxic origin of insanity, and he incidentally pays his respects to the disciples of Freud and others who would investigate and treat it by purely mental methods. In an interesting chapter which is entitled "The 'Business' of Keeping the Insane," he writes:

"If any change is to come over the conduct of the State hospitals it must come from some other source than the Boards of Control or the present incumbents of the medical berths. We need scientific statesmen and patriotic scientists to solve the threatening problems of insanity. The metaphysical dabblers who psychoanalyze the maniacs and interpret dreams are inefficient fakers in the madhouses of the State and should be smudged out.

"The chronic, working, and inactive insane should be in colonies and in household and family care under State medical and administrative supervision. The acute hospital insane should be treated like tubercular, rheumatic, and other sick patients. On them the physicians should work to cure. Everything that science offers should be utilized. Their attendants should be professional; their surroundings rationally curative, and not certainly disease-producing. There should be established in every psychiatric hospital or psychopathic institute vigorous, aggressive, and optimistic research. There must come upon the Boards of Control a vision of an army of the friends of the insane demanding research and cure. They must see the citizens who pay the taxes exacting research in the early stages of the disease in schools and in courts for juvenile offenders, and demanding the abolition of catechismal psychoanalysis and dream-interpreting clairvoyancy. The research must be scientific, mechanistic, physical, chemical, and biologic. Research into causes, research into pathology, research into prevention, and research into cure—these are the researches to be prosecuted by the Boards of Control in the Psychopathic Institute.

"Again, we say there is no hope for improvement from within. The Boards of Control have the power, but not the motive. The friends of the insane are so distracted and paralyzed by the terrible calamity that has beset their families that they turn helplessly from the subject because it causes the healing wounds of their hearts to bleed and ache. The problem is one for the citizen, the statesman, and the legislator. The recent revelations of the Abderhalden reaction in psychiatry put at rest forever the contention of the psychogonists that the 'twisted idea' is the primal cause of the condition which the lawyers call 'insanity' and the physician calls 'disease.'"

While our keepers of the insane, as Dr. Holmes points out, "are still maintaining their pessimistic inactivity," a much smaller nation in Europe has gone ahead in the new way. As we read:

"Belgium has long demonstrated the way to care for the chronic and some of the acute insane in the colony at Gheel. This ancient community has harbored the insane for six centuries or more. Beginning with a sort of refuge about the church, where the insane found shelter, the custom has grown of entertaining the sick in mind, and miraculous cures have taken place. With a population of 14,000, this commune takes care of something more than 3,000 patients in their homes. Within the district the insane suffer no restrictions, but wander about from place to place and work and play as they please. They are everywhere 'entreated kindly,' just as visitors or neighbors are, and where night overtakes them they sleep in the apostles' room. The central receiving-station, long presided over by the celebrated director, Dr. Peeters, has accommodations for only sixty or seventy patients. After the newcomers have been thoroughly studied they are assigned to the care of families accustomed to the treatment of their particular form of the disease and skilful in managing a particular manifestation of conduct-disorder. Some member of each family is an officer of the State and is responsible to the directors, to the inspectors, and to the physicians, all of whom make regular visits and frequent reports. The pay that the family receives is small, and yet it aggregates a sufficient amount to make the commune of Gheel a very prosperous one. About the village there are located many amusement-places where the insane go and mingle with the other patrons. Very few disorders are reported. A disturbance or unusual interruption of church service, lectures, music, or dancing is taken care of by the experienced attendants always about."

What has become of this model institution in the storm of destruction that has swept over devoted Belgium we are not told. Is she still trying to cure her old patients, when the minds of sane men are being shocked into insanity by the hundreds? In any case, Dr. Holmes is sure that we in America need to do a few things before our old "asylums" become real modern hospitals. These he sets down in numbered order and we summarize them as follows:

"1. It is my claim that the great fault of the present administration of the institutions of the insane lies in a failure to appreciate and provide for research into causes, into prevention, and into the methods of cure of the disease. We spend thousands and millions for custody and practically nothing for research.

"2. The Board of Administration should separate the acute insane from the chronic, and place the latter in colonies.

"3. All the insane persons who work continuously should receive pay.

"4. The Psychopathic Institute should be a part of the university of the State.

"5. Attendants and nurses should serve only eight hours a day, and should have such professional standards as will forestall the atrocities which are now a routine occurrence. The 'beating-up' of insane patients by nurse attendants should be drastically punished.

"6. The medical service of the institutions should be adequately paid, and the conditions of life for the families of physicians should be such as to insure protracted service. The superintendents should be independent of politics.

"7. The nurse attendants should be for the most part trained female nurses, and adequate provisions should be made for their residence outside the grounds."

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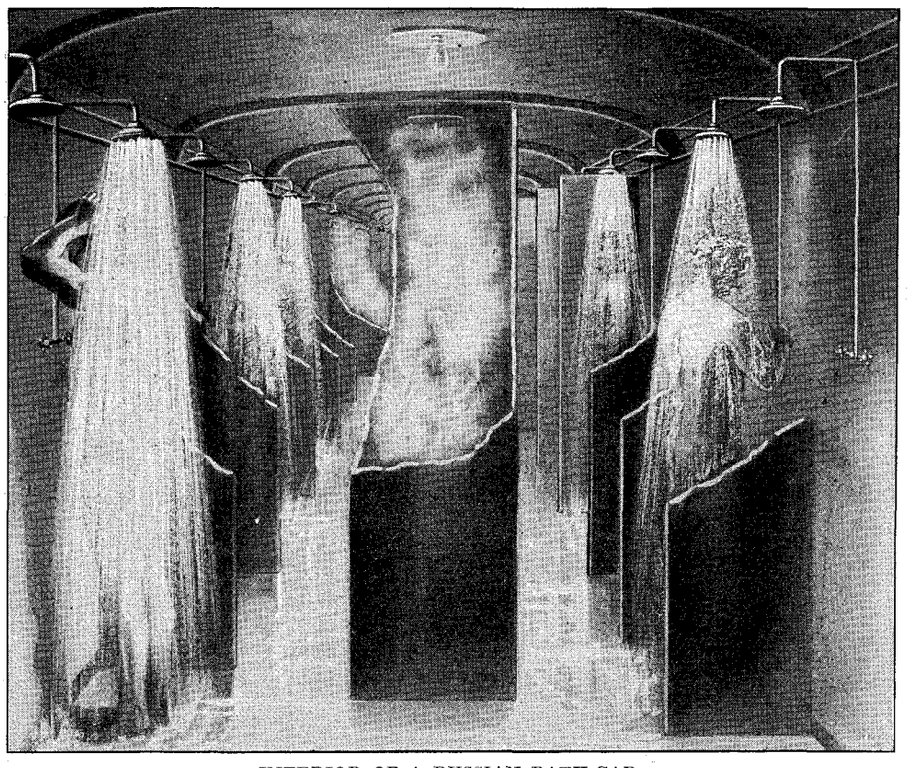
GEOLOGICAL VIEW OF WILLIAM II.

TO THE HARD NAMES hurled during the present contest at his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor will now have to be added a few from the technical nomenclature of that branch of science devoted to the study of fossils. Prof. E. L. Trouessart, of the Paris Museum of Natural History, in an article entitled "Too-Great Germany and the Dangers of Gigantism," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 5), observes that ever since life first appeared on this earth abnormal increase in size, whether of single organisms or of races, has been the precursor of disappearance or of reduction to unimportance. The fossils prove this for prehistoric times, and there are plenty of historical examples to strengthen our conviction of its truth. He does not leave us, as he might, to make our own application, but goes on to assure us, categorically, that the Germans are to present-day history what were the Greeks under Alexander and the French under Napoleon—that they are in the twentieth century what the giant snails, known as ammonites, were to the Cretaceous epoch or the mastodons to the Quaternary. As for the Kaiser, he is declared to be head Ammonite or King Mastodon—destined to the same rapid fall and the same heritage of obscurity that overtook these and other once-supreme geological races. Writes Professor Trouessart:



INTERIOR OF A RUSSIAN BATH-CAR,

Showing shower-baths and, in the middle, the steam-room. The arrangement of the cars in a railroad-train is shown in the plan on the opposite page.

"It is a law of nature that . . . living beings tend to grow from birth up to the moment when all their organs have acquired complete development; then the individual has reached a state of stable equilibrium, which may last for a period much longer than that required to attain it. But if for any reason the being continues to grow beyond its customary limits, or if one of its organs develops disproportionately to the others, a moment is reached when the organism finds itself in a state of unstable equilibrium, and then the slightest incident is dangerous; it soon succumbs—a victim to its own size or to the lack of harmony among its organs. In the human race, as we know, giants and monstrosities are fated to come to a premature end.

"This law is applicable not only to individuals; it extends, with the same justice, to animal generations that pass from one epoch to another, and to the human associations that constitute nations, which also have their infancy, youth, and adult age. These nations are not without their similarity to the vast organisms built by polyps in the Pacific and called coral reefs; after these rise above the waves, the organisms dry up and fall into ruin. Paleontology teaches us that giant animals were never long on the face of the globe, and history (the paleontology of nations) teaches us that the great empires have lasted but a short time and that their existence was the shorter when they were founded on violence and oppression. To this parallel between paleontology and history present events bear incontestable testimony."

In geological history, as revealed to us in the rocks and their fossils, we find long family-lines beginning always with tiny specimens. The ammonites, with their spiral shells, started in one epoch as small as a quarter of a dollar and ended in a far-distant period as large as cart-wheels. The dinosaurs, gigantic lizards, at their height as great as whales or elephants, disappeared as if by magic. The elephant itself began as a creature of less than normal size, and its hugest type, the mastodon, no longer exists. The history of empires, Professor Trouessart reminds us, has been altogether similar. He says:

"Founded by sovereigns often of obscure origin, they grew up to the moment when an ambitious chief believed himself strong enough to conquer the world; and almost always they crumbled suddenly after the conqueror's death, sometimes even before he had descended into the tomb. The causes are not always the same, but they are usually the consequence of the too rapid formation of a mass without cohesion, whose peoples had neither the same customs, the same language, nor the same aptitudes—not even the same aspirations toward well-being; or, more simply, because the cause that unified them temporarily was monumentally unjust."

As examples, Professor Trouessart cites the fall of the Roman Empire, the collapse of Charlemagne's kingdom after his death, and the career of Napoleon; and he asserts that his moral is to be pointed still more acutely by the fate of Germany. That country, he says, has reached "a condition so flourishing that it can scarcely be exceeded," but it desires to be bigger yet and more prosperous still. The Germans, he charges, are confounding their private *Kultur* with the broader issue of general civilization, and they are showing everywhere a singular lack of tact, claiming precedence in the arts, the sciences, and literature, before the world's verdict has awarded it to them. From this extremely French point of view the Kaiser is the legitimate successor of Napoleon, the Cæsars, Alexander, and the Egyptian and Babylonian monarchs. Professor Trouessart would probably go even further back and compare him to the biggest of the mastodons, the dinosaurs, or the trilobites—fossil tribes that reached their apex and passed on ages ago. The German Emperor is thus characterized in closing:

"Blind, indeed, the sovereign of so many souls, casting himself into this formidable adventure without any certainty that those whom he was trying to dupe would allow themselves to be duped or even aid him to enchain others! And now, we may be sure of it, never has the Capitol been quite so near the Tarpeian rock."

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BATHING AN ARMY

THE VERY LATEST in the way of comfort for the man on the firing-line comes not from Germany or France, as we might expect, but from darkest Russia, in the shape of a railway-train that can not only give a bath daily to 3,000 soldiers, but provides further for serving refreshments, for dressing, and for the disinfection of clothing. Those who are familiar with the Russian bath, and who remember that the adjective in the name is really descriptive and not simply ornamental, will realize that baths in Russia require something more than a sufficient supply of water. The 3,000 baths offered by the bath-train are real Russian vapor-baths—the kind that costs at least 75 cents each in well-regulated American establishments. Says a contributor to *The Scientific American* (New York, July 3):

"The bath is a great institution in Russia. People are accustomed to it, and even the smallest cottage has its little 'banja,' or steam-bath house, where they get their weekly steaming.

"During the present war several movable 'banjas,' or bath-trains, have been constructed for the Russian Army. The following short description gives a general idea of one of these trains:

"The train consists of a locomotive and a score of cars. The cars of the bath-train are reconstructed passenger-coaches of the third and fourth class and freight-cars. All the cars are paneled with felt, cork, and wood, to keep them warm, and are provided with everything that is necessary for each car according to its destination. The cars are joined by warm vestibule bellows, that make it possible for the soldiers to pass freely from the undressing-car to the bathroom and then to the dressing-car.

"The bath-train is lighted with electricity from the central electric station and heated by steam. The bathrooms are provided with hot water from the locomotive boiler. In the train there are two tank-cars holding water necessary for twenty-four hours' work. Besides, there is an electric pump by means of which water can be drawn from any source not farther than 50 to 100 Russian fathoms, or 350 to 700 feet.

"The undressing-car has longitudinal benches with numbered seats. Each car has forty-eight seats. On entering the car each soldier receives a number-check and takes a corresponding seat. He puts his outer clothing into one bag and his soiled linen into the other. These bags, also numbered, he finds under the bench and on the upper shelf. In this car the soldier may have his hair cut, and after that he passes to the washing department. Each department has twenty-four partitioned washing fittings and a steam-bath, while there are benches in the middle of the car.

"The bath-car has several faucets for hot and cold water. Each fitting has a shower with a mixing cock. Every soldier receives a piece of soap, a bast-wisp for scrubbing, and a basin for suds. The steam-bath also has hot-and-cold-water faucets and a shower in which the temperature of the water can be regulated.

"While the soldiers are washing, the attendants of the train take the bags of dirty linen, disinfect it, and pass it over to the store of dirty linen, while the bags of clothing are taken either into a special disinfecting compartment or into a special department for destroying parasites.

"The dressing-car is arranged in the same way as the undressing-car. The soldier finds on his numbered seat a bag with a set of clean linen, and his clothes cleaned, mended, and disinfected. When drest he passes to the next car, which is called the tea-room, where he can get tea, sugar, tobacco, etc."

While the encircling diagram probably does not portray exactly the order in which these bath-trains are made up, a glance at the designation of the separate cars and at the interior view of the three most distinctive cars below will give the reader an adequate idea of the thought and care bestowed upon this branch of Russia's war-equipment. "Tea-rooms" are given generous representation, while several cars are given up to the necessities of administration and operation. The sterilizing of the soldiers' uniforms is another matter of importance, of which we read that—

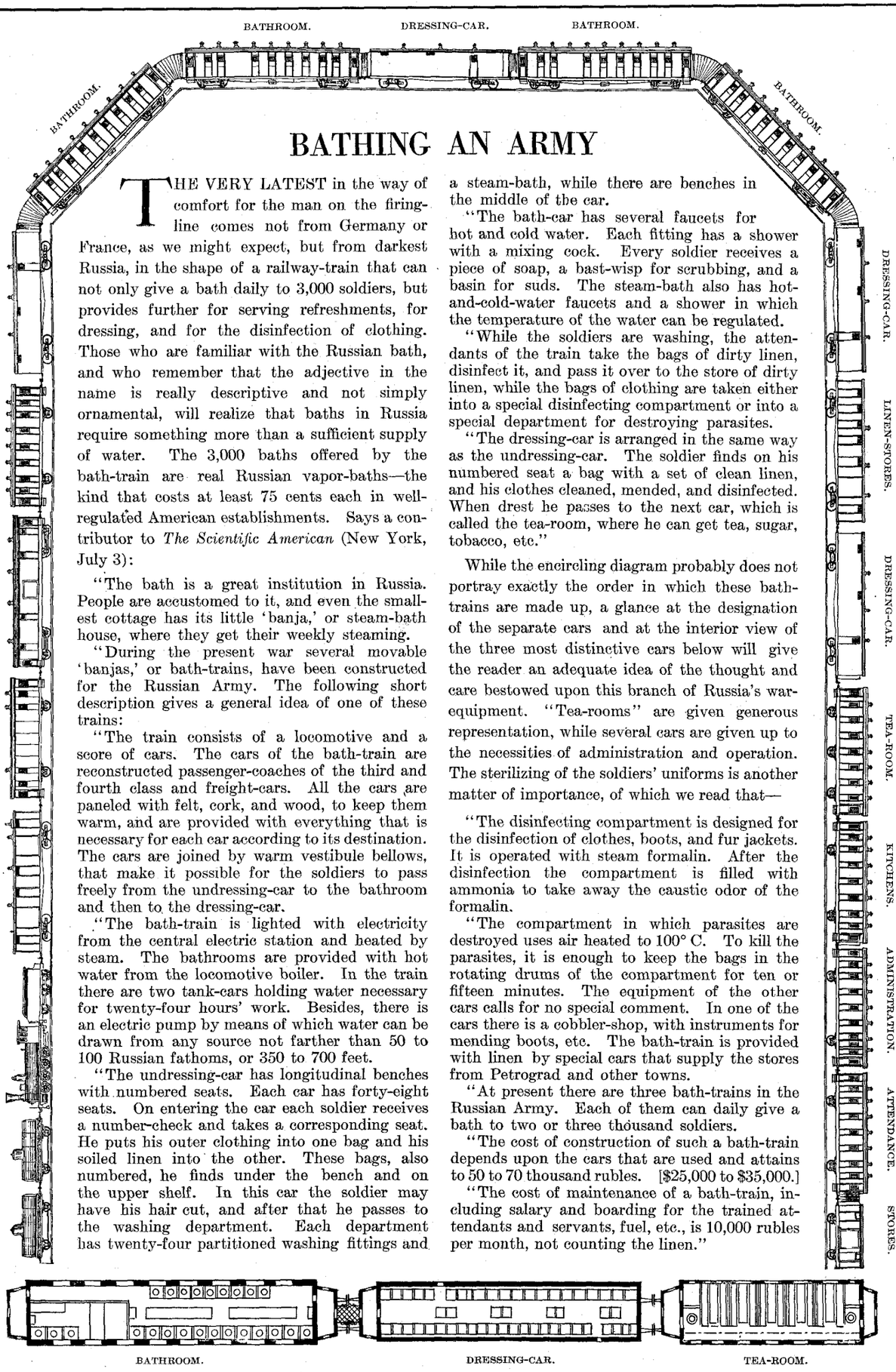
"The disinfecting compartment is designed for the disinfection of clothes, boots, and fur jackets. It is operated with steam formalin. After the disinfection the compartment is filled with ammonia to take away the caustic odor of the formalin.

"The compartment in which parasites are destroyed uses air heated to 100° C. To kill the parasites, it is enough to keep the bags in the rotating drums of the compartment for ten or fifteen minutes. The equipment of the other cars calls for no special comment. In one of the cars there is a cobbler-shop, with instruments for mending boots, etc. The bath-train is provided with linen by special cars that supply the stores from Petrograd and other towns.

"At present there are three bath-trains in the Russian Army. Each of them can daily give a bath to two or three thousand soldiers.

"The cost of construction of such a bath-train depends upon the cars that are used and attains to 50 to 70 thousand rubles. [$25,000 to $35,000.]

"The cost of maintenance of a bath-train, including salary and boarding for the trained attendants and servants, fuel, etc., is 10,000 rubles per month, not counting the linen."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

A RUSSIAN ARMY BATH-TRAIN WITH SECTIONAL-PLAN VIEW OF THREE CARS

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SHOULD COUSINS MARRY?

THAT the marriage of kin, despite the conclusions of some high authorities, may be attended with no evil results, save when both stocks are weak, is the thesis defended by the late Dr. Edward Nettleship, of the University of London, in a posthumous paper printed in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, June). The subject of marriage between blood-relations, he notes, is one upon which there has been much diversity of opinion, doubtless often based upon the experiences of certain single families. Those who object, from individual experience, would perhaps be surprized to find, Dr. Nettleship says, that the children of cousins sometimes show decided improvement upon their parents. In short, he ventures to think that the subject is one upon which we may well seek more knowledge and greater clearness of thought. He goes on to say of such marriages:

"The fundamental questions are (1) whether the offspring of consanguineous parents display inferior or degenerate characters in larger proportions than do the offspring of unrelated parents? And (2), if such an effect can be shown, is the appearance of these undesirable characters attributable to something produced *de novo* by the union of parents related in blood, but who themselves contain no trace of such characters, either manifest or hidden? Or are the defects only a result of both parents being tainted, but not tainted badly enough to show?

"The second question is not merely academic. For if consanguinity can produce something bad, good, or indifferent that had never occurred before in the genealogy, then no cousin-marriage is safe. But if it is only a case of inheritance from both parents, a tainted pair who have no community of blood will, so far as we know, be as likely to have undesirable offspring as if they were tainted cousins; while cousins who are free from taint will be expected to yield normal children.

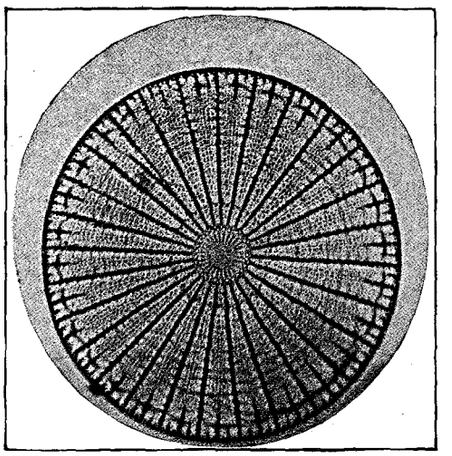
"It must be said at once that the data for answering the first question upon statistical grounds do not exist, because no one up to the present time has been able to obtain sufficiently accurate returns of the relative numbers of consanguineous and unrelated marriages. . . . . .

"As to the second question: Are the defects sometimes observed in the offspring of consanguineous parents due to the consanguinity as such or, on the other hand, to both parents being tainted?

"In regard to the *de novo* origin of defects in children of cousin-parentage, we find Charles Darwin stating his belief as follows, after having devoted much attention to the subject: 'I hope to show in a future work that consanguinity by itself counts for nothing, but acts solely from related organisms having a similar constitution, and having been exposed in most cases to similar conditions'; and a recent authority, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen, considers that 'the idea that there can be any objection to the marriage of two healthy cousins who happen to fall in love with each other is preposterous.' Many similar, and also some, but I think a diminishing number of, opposing opinions might be cited.

"What, then, is the origin of the view, or at least the suspicion, held by many, that consanguineous unions are injurious as such?

"Without going back to the very early history of marriage customs and prohibitions—a task I am not competent to undertake—it is, I think, enough to say that the early Christian Church appears to be chiefly responsible for the existing residue of prejudice against the marriage of cousins. The Church put its ban upon consanguineous unions—at first in connection with the cult of asceticism and celibacy; later, because it was able by the sale of indulgences to make money by allowing consanguineous couples to break the canonical rules for a consideration. That this was so is confirmed by the subsequent extension of the prohibitions to various affinities, or even accidental associations, between persons not related at all by blood."



THE ARACHNODISCUS JAPONICUS.

A marine organism from the Far East whose presence in the French soldier's preserves indicates that gelose has been used in their manufacture.

Of course, other causes have been and are still at work in both encouraging and discouraging consanguineous marriages. Dr. Nettleship thinks that the most operative cause of hostility to these unions is the confusion between inheritance of a defect from two slightly tainted but apparently normal parents and the supposed creation of an entirely new thing by union between those of related blood. For instance, if among the children of seemingly normal cousins there should be some born deaf and dumb, no surprize need be felt if the cousinship, as such, is blamed; altho inquiry might have found cases of the same malady in ancestors or collaterals. To quote further from Dr. Nettleship's discussion:

"That consanguinity of parents repeated through many generations is compatible with the maintenance of a high standard of health and vigor (mental and bodily) is demonstrated by well-known instances. . . . . .

"Of course, plenty of examples are to be found where an excessive proportion of diseased and degenerate is found among the offspring of cousin-parents. But these prove no more than that if such degeneracies exist in the stock they may be transmitted.

"That inbreeding, very much closer in degree and repeated far more often than anything in modern human society, does not necessarily lead to degeneracy, but quite the contrary, is shown by the history of modern breeds of domestic animals. For it is of course admitted not only that the marvelous improvements effected during the last one hundred and fifty years in the breeds of horses, oxen, sheep, and pigs—to name only the more important kinds of live stock—have been reached by careful selection of the individuals possessing the characters desired; but that, as we are constantly told, the only way to secure and to fix such desirable characters is to carry out this crossing of near relations. . . . . .

"I think, therefore, we may conclude that marriages between cousins are as safe from the eugenic point of view as any other marriages, provided the parents and stock are sound.

"The difficulty, of course, both for consanguineous and out-marriages is to decide upon this vital point; and as for obvious reasons the family history is more likely to be forthcoming for a pair of cousins than for an unrelated pair, we have here a part explanation of the aversion to cousin-marriage met with in some families. This explanation will tell with special force if the disease or defect is relatively rare, for then it will be more likely to occur, tho in a latent form, in two cousins than in two strangers. But if the defect apprehended be a frequent one, *e.g.*, tuberculosis, the chances of the hereditary liability to it being present in both parents and intensified in their children may be much the same whether the parents were cousins or not."

TO TELL TRAIN-SPEED—Referring to the article on how to tell the speed of a moving train, quoted in our issue for June 5, Herbert F. Plough sends us from Portland, Ore., a simple method of estimating train-speed, which he has worked out while being employed on the S. P. & S. Railroad as a bridge man. He writes:

"Count the clicks of the wheels on one rail (because joints alternate) for 20 seconds and the result will be the miles per hour the train is running. Demonstration: There are 176 30-foot rails in 5,280 feet. The train, we will say, is traveling at 45 miles per hour. It covers 125.5 rails in one minute, or 2.25 rails in one second, which, multiplied by 20, equals 45 rails in 20 seconds, or 45 miles per hour. If 32-foot rails are used the result would be 40 rails in 20 seconds at 45 miles per hour, but it is fairly accurate and can be done easily with a little practise."

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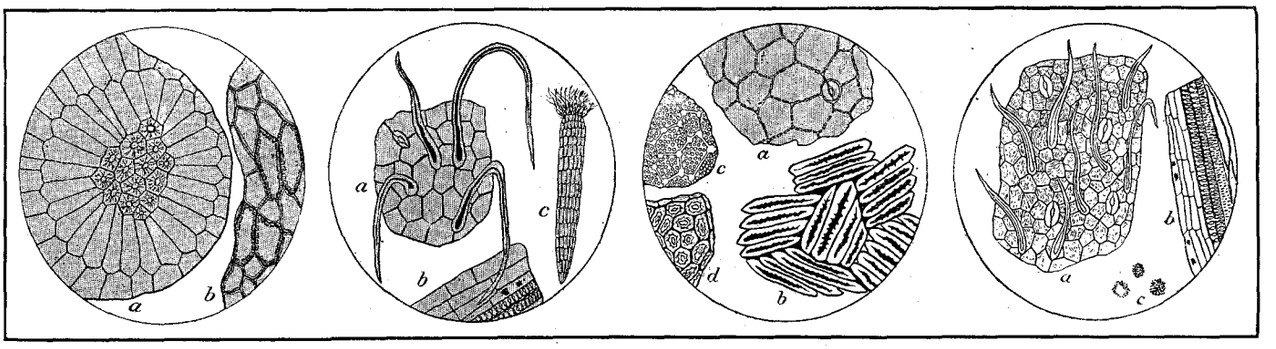

NOT AS BAD AS THEY APPEAR: THEY TELL YOU THAT YOUR PRESERVES ARE PURE.

Preserves labeled attractively but made from inferior fruit or vegetables will not show these elements under the microscope, and so may be easily detected. To the left are fragments of (*a*) a quince and (*b*) a bilberry. In the second circle are the strawberry "débris"—(*a*) skin with hairs and a pore, (*b*) and (*c*) stem. The third view shows bits of (*a* and *b*) the outer and inner layer of the seed-covering of a gooseberry, (*c*) albumen with grains of aleurone, and (*d*), crystal cells. In the fourth picture appear (*a*, *b*, and *c*) the outer covering of the seed-vessel, woody parts, and burrs with crystals found in preserved apricot.

PRESERVES ON THE FIRING-LINE

THE PATRIOT who coins money by selling spoiled or imitation food to the defenders of his country is unfortunately familiar to the students of history in all lands. From the starving Continentals of Valley Forge to the consumers of "embalmed" beef in the typhoid camps of Chickamauga, we Americans have known and execrated him, but he still persists, and doubtless draws some kind of a pension in the intervals between active hostilities. It may be some consolation for us to know that he also operates in Europe. In *La Nature* (Paris, May 15), Henri Coupin tells us what kind of jellies and preserves this sort of shark furnishes at high prices to soldiers at the front—and doubtless also to the wounded in the hospitals. Mr. Coupin writes:

"The substance most in use to adulterate preserves is gelose, or agar-agar, which ought to be kept for laboratories of microbiology, since it is very favorable to the growth of bacteria. It is found in commerce in the form of long, rough, irregular strips, which, placed in warm water, dissolve and produce a mixture that sets in the form of jelly. If gooseberry sirup has previously been added, then is obtained a superb (of a sort) 'gooseberry jelly,' which tastes as good as normal jelly, but has no nutritive value. . . . . .

"To 'gelose' water it is sufficient to add one per cent. of gelose, or even less. Now as this costs about 50 cents a pound, a quart should be worth about a cent. Even throwing in the flavoring, the jar, and the label, the seller makes an enormous profit, which is the more reprehensible as these preserves appeal to the poor, who too often do not find in their other food the heat-units necessary to maintain a vital temperature.

"To recognize the presence of gelose in preserves (an expert taster will never be deceived), there are various chemical processes, more or less complicated. But the simplest and most original method consists in examining, through the microscope, either the confection itself or, better, the bottom of each jar, either as it stands or after treatment with a mixture of one part sulfuric and three parts nitric acid. One is no little astonished to find the symmetrical skeletons of divers diatoms, microscopic aquatic algæ, and especially, one of them, the most beautiful known, perhaps, because of its unusual size and ornamentation—the *Arachnodiscus japonicus*, of which we give herewith a microphotograph. . . . . .

"To understand the unexpected presence of this marine organism, it is sufficient to remember that gelose is made in Japan, with various species of marine algæ, especially those of the genus *Gelidium*. They are boiled in great caldrons and then the liquid is allowed to jelly, cut up into strips, and dried in the sun. This is gelose as imported, and in it are found the innumerable diatomaceæ that live on the surface of the seaweeds and by their silicious skeletons resist all the manipulations to which these are subjected.

"This is how one may find a whole sea-fishery in one preserve-jar from a dishonest grocer, and how a diatom from the Japan seas may reach the stomach of a European consumer.

"Gelose is often replaced by gelatin, gums, or jellies with a starchy base, but still oftener the adulterators are content with taking a small quantity of fresh preserves and adding to it large volumes of glucose. Altho this is added to that already existing in the preserve, it may be detected by chemical analysis. From the nutritive point of view this fraud would not be so objectionable if it were not too often carried out with abominable glucose, full of impurities, containing all sorts of foreign chemical substances and forming, with the honest preserve to which it is added, a frightful glue of which the stomach has all the trouble in the world to rid itself.

"Another very frequent falsification consists in selling a preserve as the product of one fruit when it has been made with another, or with a mixture of several others costing much less; or even with different vegetables (melons, carrots, tomatoes, etc.) artfully mingled. These frauds, which are, of course, nothing very terrible are easily unmasked with the microscope. . . . . .

"For instance, in the apricot the débris of the epicarp consists of strongly striated cells, with hairs and pores; in the pear there are voluminous 'stony cells,' so called because they are very hard, joined together in lumps surrounded by cells radiating outward; in the strawberry there are long hairs, bent over on themselves, and stems made of blackish filaments; in the gooseberry, fragments of endocarp consisting of spindle-shaped cells and débris of epicarp with polygonal cells between which are pores.

"Plenty of other falsifications of preserves might be cited, but, not to make this article too long, it may be enough in closing to note the use of artificial coloring-matter, such as carmine, to give a seductive aspect; and finally, as a culmination, the manufacture of preserves without any fruit at all, by mixing, in artful proportions, glucose, tartaric acid, and water—the whole colored artificially to look somewhat like the colored bottles in druggists' windows. Nothing is sacred to a deceiver."

FULFILLING THE OMENS — To a recent number of *L'Astronomie* (Paris) the noted French astronomer, Camille Flammarion, contributes an ingenious article, illustrated with quaint woodcuts from a sixteenth-century work, in which he shows that all celestial and terrestrial omens of war in which our forefathers so firmly believed duly ushered in the great conflict now raging in Europe. To quote a brief review in *The Scientific American* (New York, July 3)

"These include (1) the total solar eclipse of August 21, 1914, visible in Europe and Asia; (2) Delavan's naked-eye comet, known as the 'war comet,' discovered at the close of 1913 and destined to remain visible for the next five years (from which the superstitious might augur seven years of war); (3) the transit of Mercury on November 7, 1914; (4) the fall of a 35-pound meteorite in England last October; (5) the great Italian earthquake of January 13, 1915; (6) a 'tricolored' star, of which M. Flammarion promises to furnish particulars later, only remarking for the present that it was an optical effect much exaggerated by the popular imagination; and, lastly, all sorts of remarkable weather, including a wintry day in June of last year, with a minimum temperature of 41° in Paris. It would be too bad to refute this accumulated evidence of the futility of modern science by seeking for previous periods of a year or so in which similar omens were manifested and no war followed."

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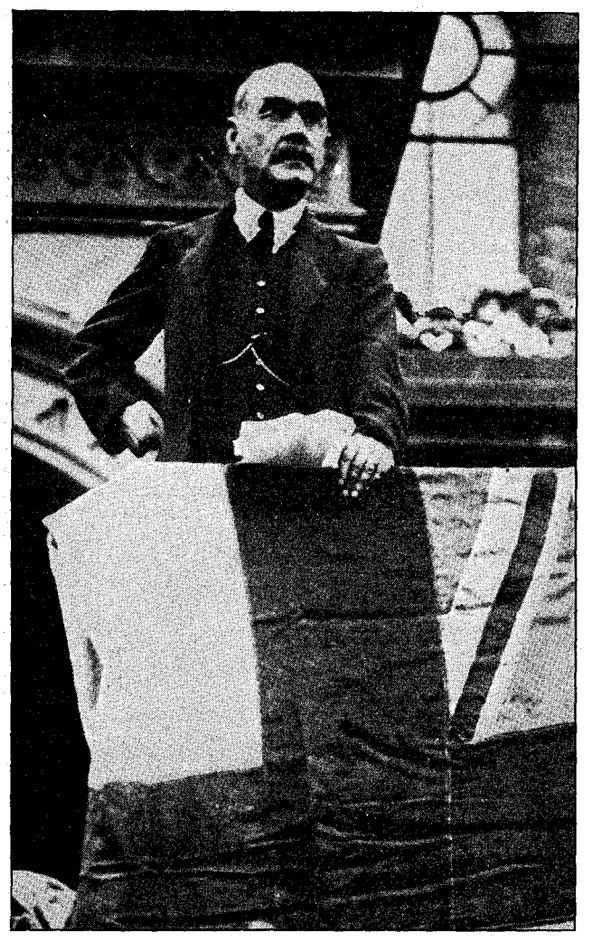
LETTERS - AND - ART

KIPLING TELLS WHY BRITONS SHOULD FIGHT

THERE ARE PEOPLE who lament the decay of the literary faculty in Rudyard Kipling. Some of his utterances since the war have been termed Billingsgate, especially in this country. He can not be said to mince words, nor did he do so in a recent recruiting-speech delivered at Southport, in West Lancashire. The London *Morning Post*, which prints it in full, offers the man of letters its gratitude because he



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"GERMANY MUST EITHER WIN OR BLEED TO DEATH ALMOST WHERE HER LINES RUN TO-DAY,"
Says Rudyard Kipling to an audience of 10,000 at Southport, England.

"puts the reason why Britons should fight in frank and straightforward language." There is no talk now of the "scrap of paper" or of Belgium's violated neutrality. "He did not describe the war as a sort of exercise in vicarious philanthropy." On the grounds of his presentation there can be no calling England hypocritical. What he holds before the English is the assurance that "If Germany is victorious, every refinement of outrage which is within the compass of the German imagination will be inflicted on us in every aspect of our lives." Speaking before a crowd of ten thousand, who "listened with the intense earnestness of Lancashire folk," he does not spare Germany the moral responsibility of any of her deeds:

"The German has spent quite as much energy in the last forty-five years preparing for war as we have in convincing ourselves that wars should not be prepared for. He has started this war with a magnificent equipment which took him time and heavy taxation to get together. That equipment we have had to face for the last ten months. We have had to face more. The Germans went into this war with a mind which had been carefully trained out of the idea of every moral sense or obligation—private, public, or international. He does not recognize the existence of any law, least of all those he has subscribed to himself, in making war against combatants or non-combatants—men, women, and children. He has done from his own point of view very well indeed. All mankind bears witness to-day that there is no crime, no cruelty, no abomination that the mind of man can conceive which the German has not perpetrated, is not perpetrating, and will not perpetrate if he is allowed to go on. These horrors and perversions were not invented by him on the spur of the moment. They were arranged long beforehand—their very outlines are laid down in the German war-book. They are part of the system in which Germany has been scientifically trained. It is the essence of that system to make such a hell of the countries where her armies set foot that any terms she may offer will seem like heaven to the people whose bodies she has defiled and whose minds she has broken of set purpose and intention. In the face of these facts it is folly for any fit man to waste one minute in talking about what he would do if our system of recruiting were changed, or to wait on, as some men are waiting, in the hope that compulsion may be introduced. We shall not be saved by argument. We shall most certainly not be saved by hanging on to our private jobs and businesses. Our own strength and our own will alone can save us. If these fail the alternative for us is robbery, rape of the women, starvation, as a prelude to slavery. Nor need we expect any miracle to save us. So long as an unbroken Germany exists, so long will life on this planet be intolerable not only for us and for our Allies, but for all humanity. And humanity knows it. At present six European nations are bearing the burden of the war. There is a fringe of shivering neutrals almost under the German guns who look out of their front doors and see, as they were meant to see, what has been done to Belgium, the German-guaranteed neutral.

"But however the world pretends to divide itself, there are only two divisions in the world to-day—human beings and Germans. And the German knows it. Human beings have long ago sickened of him and everything connected with him of all he does—of all he says, thinks, or believes. From the ends of the earth to the ends of the earth they desire nothing more greatly than that this unclean thing should be thrust out from the membership and the memory of the nations. The German's answer to the world's loathing is: 'I am strong. I kill. I shall go on killing by all means in my power till I have imposed my will on all human beings.' He gives no choice. He leaves no middle way. He has reduced civilization and all that civilization means to the simple question of kill or be killed. Up to the present, as far as we can find out, Germany has suffered some three million casualties. She can suffer another three million, and, for aught we know, another three million after that. We have no reason to believe that she will break up suddenly and dramatically as a few people still expect. Why should she? She took two generations to prepare herself in every detail and through every fiber of her national being for this war. She is playing for the highest stakes in the world—the dominion of the world. It seems to me that she must either win or bleed to death almost where her lines run to-day. Therefore we and our Allies must continue to pass our children through fire to Moloch until Moloch perish. This, as I see it, is where we stand and where Germany stands."

To make, if possible, stronger the arraignment of a people, Mr. Kipling conjured up the idea of a "conquering Germany" and its meaning for England, for the rest of Europe, and even the Western world:

"You need not go far to see what it would mean to us. In Belgium at this hour several million Belgians are making war-

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material or fortifications for their conquerors. They are given enough food to support life as the German thinks it should be supported. By the way, I believe the United States of America supplies a large part of that food. In return, they are compelled to work at the point of the bayonet. If they object, they are shot. Their factories, their houses, and their public buildings have long ago been gutted, and everything in them that was valuable or useful has been packed up and sent into Germany. They have no more property and no more rights than cattle; and they can not lift a hand to protect the honor of their women. And less than a year ago they were one of the most civilized and prosperous of the nations of the earth. There has been nothing like the horror of their fate in all history, and this system is in full working order within fifty miles of the English coast. Where I live I can hear the guns that are trying to extend it. The same system exists in such parts of France and Poland as are in German hands. But whatever has been dealt out to Belgium, France, and Poland will be England's fate tenfold if we fail to subdue the Germans. That we shall be broken, plundered, robbed, and enslaved like Belgium will be but the first part of the matter.

"There are special reasons in the German mind why we should be morally and mentally shamed and dishonored beyond any other people—why we should be degraded till those who survive may scarcely dare to look each other in the face. Be perfectly sure, therefore, that if Germany is victorious every refinement of outrage which is within the compass of the German imagination will be inflicted on us in every aspect of our lives. Over and above this, no pledge we can offer, no guaranty we can give, will be accepted by Germany as binding. She has broken her own most solemn oaths, pledges, and obligations, and by the very fact of her existence she is bound to trust nothing and to recognize nothing except that of immediate superior force, backed by her illimitable cruelty. So, you see, there are no terms possible. Realize, too, if the Allies are beaten, there will be no spot on the globe where a soul can escape from the domination of this enemy of mankind. There has been childish talk that the Western hemisphere would offer a refuge from oppression. Put that thought from your mind. If the Allies were defeated, Germany would not need to send a single battle-ship over the Atlantic. She would issue an order and it would be obeyed. Civilization would be bankrupt and the Western world would be taken over with the rest of the wreckage by Germany the Receiver. So, you see, there is no retreat possible. There are no terms and no retreat in this war."

Mr. Kipling's speech was in the interest of enlistment, tho he is said to have cast a chill by his very first words. He frankly declared that he was there to "speak in behalf of a system in which he did not believe." He calls it "conscription by cajolery."

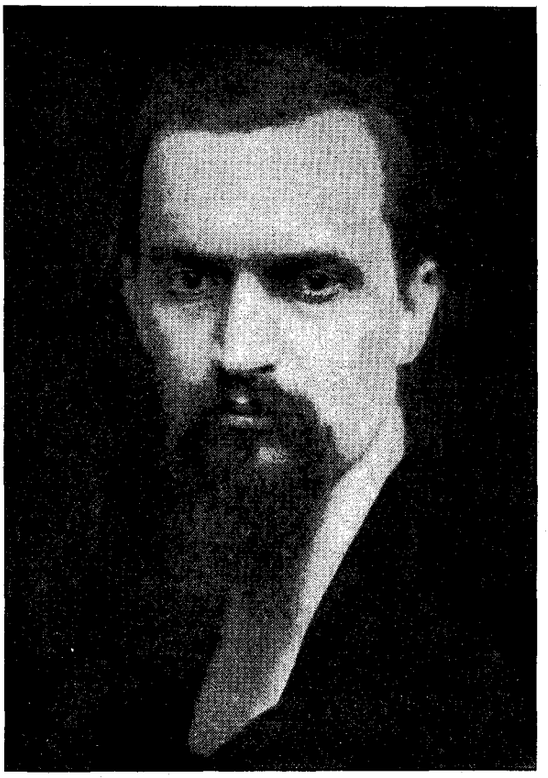
"I admit as freely as any of you here the immense unfairness of our system which has been well called conscription by cajolery, but it is the system we have chosen, and till we have another we must work it. Those who believe in national service can take comfort from the thought that if the Government has not yet brought it in, they must be quicker than the Government (this isn't difficult) and bring themselves in. Those who believe in the principles of voluntary service must realize that now is the one time for them to show what an excellent system it is by voluntarily shouldering their responsibilities. In the meantime public opinion is hardening every day against the eligible men who have excuses which are not reasons for not enlisting. Public opinion is hardening against those parents, wives, and relatives, and employers who directly or indirectly are keeping these men back. You can't expect people who have given or lost their own flesh and blood in this war to be patient or sympathetic with people whose families are still untouched and unseparated. That feeling may be reasonable or unreasonable, but it is one result of our system."

The Morning Post, editorially, is with Mr. Kipling on the "injustice of the voluntary system" of recruiting, saying:

"It is monstrously unjust; it enables the coward and the shirker to skulk behind the body of the patriot; it gives the naturalized German the opportunity of stepping into the shoes of our fallen heroes. It is wasting the treasure on which we depend for victory. It is prodigal in tears, for it takes the married man from his family and leaves the young bachelor at home. But as long as the system exists, we must make the best of it, even altho it is supported by people who in the immediate past have been in suspiciously close touch with the enemy."

CULTURE OF A PEASANT NATION

BEFORE THE WAR the casual Western reader knew Servia chiefly as a country of opéra-bouffe politics and revolutions, sometimes culminating in the bloody deeds of regicides. She has, since the fatal August First, shown herself as the conqueror of the invading armies of her great neighbor, and the pitiful sufferer from a devastating plague. She is called



IVAN MESTROVIC,

The Servian sculptor, around whom are said to center "all the national and intellectual life of Southern Slavdom."

a peasant nation, but by that it is not to be taken that she is devoid of culture. It is claimed by one of themselves that the Servians are the most poetic of the Slav peoples, and also great lovers of music, of the dance, and of beauty in every shape and form. The late Servian Minister to England, Mr. Miyatovitch, speaking at a meeting in London in the interests of Servian relief, declared that his people are in character much like the Irish. The Manchester *Guardian* gives a brief report of his speech:

"They are the Irish of Southeastern Europe, with all the virtues and some of the weaknesses of the Irish people. They are specially proud of their national poetry, which they possess as no other nation possesses in modern times, for they still have their national bards—men who live by making national song, not highly cultured poets, but men in the street. They do not go to a newspaper to report what they hear, but to the next inn or coffee-house, and there take up their instruments to recite what they have to say. Virtually our bards are ancient reporters. The old ones sing. Those of the present-day stenograph. The Servian language is the richest and most musical of the Slav dialects. The Russian language has that reputation, but it is not so musical and clear and rich. Servia is the first nation in Europe in which Protestantism showed signs of life, and during the Middle Ages Servia acted as a barrier against the Turks spreading over Europe. It is to-day the barrier which prevents the empires of Central Europe from pushing toward the East.

"The Servian ambition is to be taken into the comity of civilized nations and to contribute something to the general progress of the world. They want to be regarded as a people capable of the higher culture. In Dalmatia, Servians were

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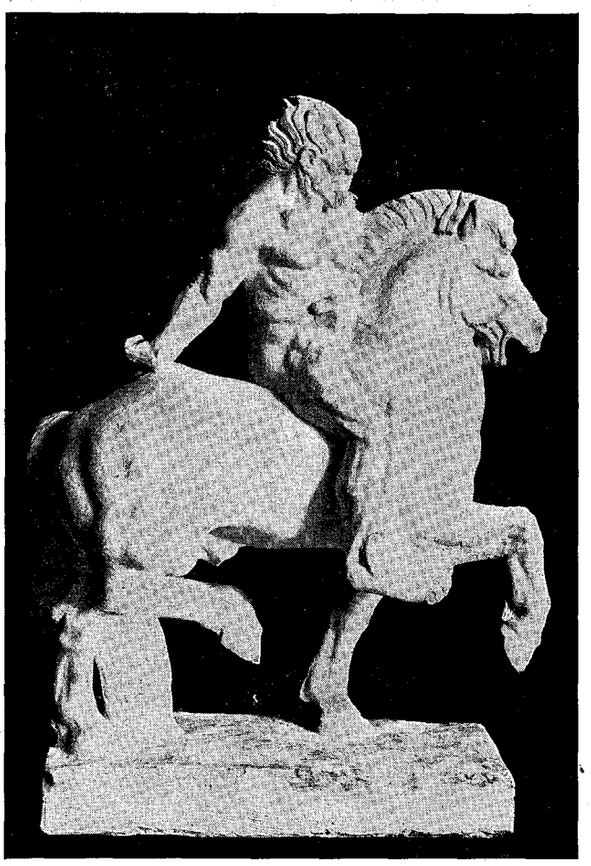
brought into contact with Italy and absorbed Italian culture. They were able to give some of the great painters and masters to Italy—men who are considered generally as Italians, but who were really Servians.

"One of the greatest architects in Europe was Bramante, the builder of St. Peter's Church in Rome, but he learned his art from Julius Lorraine (Giulio Lorrano), a Servian born in Sibenico, in Dalmatia. The famous Venetian painter, Schiavone, the intimate friend of Titian, was a Servian, by name Andrea Medulic, born in Dalmatia. In Florence some of the finest statues and sculptures were the work of the great sculptor Giovanni Dalmata, whose real name was Ivan Drinkovic, again



"MARKO KRALJEVIC":

The Servian champion who attacked 300 Turks single-handed after Kossovo. Sculptured by Mestrovic for the memorial temple to stand where the Slavs overthrew the Turks in 1389.

a Servian from Dalmatia. I could give a long list of the Servians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries who obtained great fame as painters and sculptors in Italy and France.

"In the field of science I might mention the great name of Roger Boshkovic, a famous mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher, born in Ragusa, in Dalmatia, but whose parents were from Herzegovina. In the present day there is Nikola Tesla, one of the greatest electrical engineers, perhaps second only to Edison. Tesla is a Servian from Hungary, and his uncle was the Archbishop of Bosnia. You have now in London one of the greatest sculptors, for whom Rodin had the greatest admiration, Ivan Mestrovic."

The reference is to a special exhibition of the works of Mestrovic, whose name, by the way, is also variously spelled as Meskrovich and Mesthrovitch, around whom is said to center "all the national and intellectual life of Southern Slavdom." *The Daily Chronicle* (London) publishes this sketch of him:

"Ivan Mestrovic is regarded by Servians, and by Southern Slavs generally, as their great national sculptor. His countrymen in Croatia—one of the many provinces under the heel of Austria—hailed him some years ago as a prophet and a leader of their race—'almost as a demigod,' an admirer added yesterday.

"Mestrovic began life as a shepherd-boy on the hills of his native country, and when only fourteen years of age he had achieved a reputation in the village for his skill in wood-carving and modeling.

"Even at this early age—he is now no more than thirty-three—the Servian shepherd-boy was inspired to artistic expression by the countless legends and epics of the sufferings of his race, and from wood-carving he turned to stone-cutting in a mason's yard, and eventually arrived at Vienna, where he studied sculpture with brilliant success.

"To-day he is for Southeastern and Central Europe what his friend Rodin is for France. He is the expression of Servian nationality in the face of Austrian tyranny and oppression, and his reputation in his own country may be judged from the fact that at the Rome Exhibition in 1911 the Servian Government had a special pavilion built solely for his works. . . . . .

"The greatest work Mestrovic has yet attempted—a work that in scale and conception raises him to the level of the greatest architect-sculptors of antiquity—is the enormous national temple and monument to be erected on the plains of Kossovo, where the power and hopes of the Southern Slavs were finally overthrown by the Turks in 1389.

"The Temple of Kossovo (the scheme for which has been formally ratified by the Servian Parliament) will occupy a space as great as the whole of Trafalgar Square, and the five-tiered tower, designed to represent five centuries of oppression, will be as high as the Nelson Column."

THE SWARMING OF THE POETS

THE DISMAY of the British over a possible German invasion is not so great as to rob them of all gaiety. One of the objects that release this good humor is the poet who, we are assured by Mr. Twells Brex, has, at least since the war began, "had the innings of his life." British recruiting might have taken a leaf from his book, for we are told "he organized himself at the very beginning of the war," while all others were "only dreaming of organization," and he "converted what threatened to be a disastrous 'slump' into a wonderful 'boom.'" *The Daily Mail*, which has furnished its readers with some of the worst thrillers on the subject of English non-preparedness, gives this writer's ideas of the poet's forehandedness:

"He made his wife a Minister of Munitions, set his family to hunt in the dictionary for high-explosive words, and was not ashamed to consult his housemaid or gardener when he had lost twenty guineas leeway racking his brain for a word to rime with 'Jellicoe.'

"At present there is somewhat of a slackening in the output of poets. But he is a fatuous optimist who deems that their offensive is broken. The poets are waiting for General Joffre and Sir John French. The next great attack of the poets is timed to wait until the great attack of the Allies. In the meantime they only 'nibble' at us. The last poetic 'frightfulness' synchronized with the advent of Italy among the Allies. One wealthy poet (he was a stockbroker's clerk before the war) tells me that, as a result of prescience and systematic working-hours, he managed to 'plant' no fewer than thirty 'Hail, Italia!' sonnets on editors in various parts of the country. He is now busy on Roumania; with a 'flutter (I use his own words) in American speculations.' It is significant of the devotion of our Italian Allies that they took all of those poems of ours in excellent part.

"In the meantime most of the poets are biding their time. They are resting on their laurels and bank balances, and trying, by judicious expenditure, to restore the good-will of their families and friends. But let no man be deceived: their determination is unbroken. Germany, no less than Great Britain, is suffering from the epidemic of poetry. It is believed to have affected her *morale* even more than it has affected our own. Some of the worst *Strafers* of all Prussia are reported to have had too much Lissauer. One can venture on no prophecy of this war that upturns all prophecies, but it is at least a possibility that Germany and England may have to call 'stop the war' in order to stop the poets."

The war has been a godsend to another "down-trodden but hardy" race—the reciters; and Mr. Brex records that these affiliated brothers—and sisters—have, like the poets, arisen in their thousands:

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"When locally manufactured war-recitations were unavailable the reciters have written their own recitations and devastated whole neighborhoods with them. Old and hackneyed recitations have been brought up to date and adapted to Flanders. 'The Dandy Fifth' has been revised almost beyond recognition. The most popular of all recitations to-day is the 'Ballad of Splendid Silence,' with persecuted Hungary altered by the reciter (without undue anxiety as to scansion) into persecuted Belgium—and the murderous tyrant of the story has been converted into a Hun general.

"Even Tennyson has not escaped the adapters. Only last week a friend returned in a somewhat shattered condition from a violin performance he had given at the Red Cross concert of his native village. The success of the evening was an entirely new version of the 'Charge of the Light Brigade' written and recited by the local saddler. The first verse ended thusly:

> 'Forward, the (deleted by Censor) Brigade,
> Charge for the Huns,' he said.
> Into the poison-gas breath
> Ran the East Chalkshires.

" (Tremendous applause from audience.)"

Cynics among the poets themselves say more poetry has been writ in the past eleven months than grew in the preceding eleven centuries.

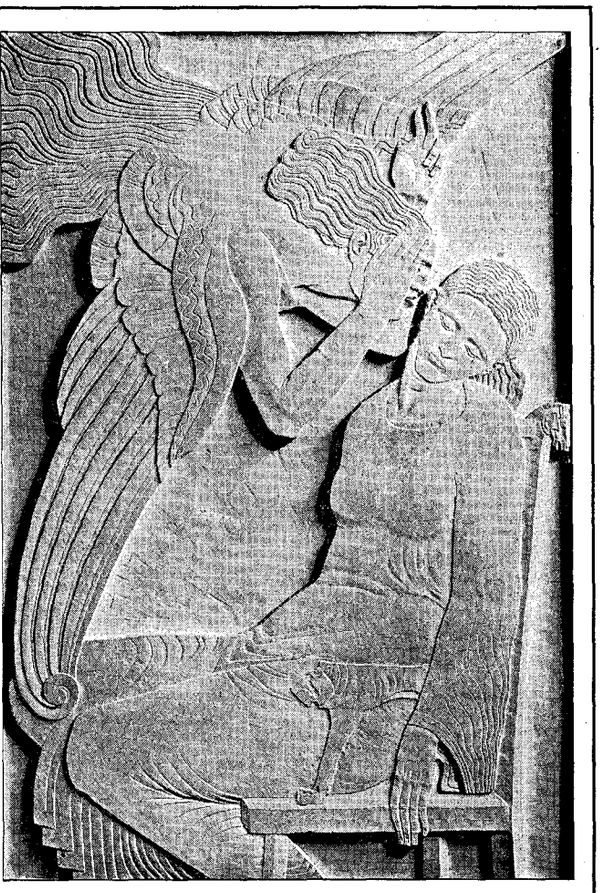
MODERN TURKISH VERSIFIERS

NOT ALONE IN ARMS, but in things of the spirit do the various allied forces among the belligerents join together, and the spiritual alliance naturally discloses itself in literature. Thus eminent English authors have addrest the French nation, and in return French poets have dedicated their effusions to English writers. Now we meet a critic in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* surveying most sympathetically the rather vague region of Turkish poetry. The era of really national verse in Turkey, he tells us, dates no further back than 1859, when there was published at Constantinople the first book ever written in pure Turkish. To the Young Turk movement he gives credit for sundering the chains that bound the classic Turkish poets to Persian manner and form; and he holds that the future of the bard in Turkey depends to a great degree on the advancement of the Young Turk idea. To the poets who came earlier than the latter half of the last century, we read, the colloquial language of the people was considered too vulgar for poetic use; and thus the so-called classic literature of the Turks is nothing but Persian in expression and content. So slavishly did the Turks imitate their Persian masters, even to the appropriation of the language with occasional Turkish words interspersed, that the common people could not read their works. They were beyond all but the educated classes, who understood Persian. With the decline of the Empire came a decline of the classic literature as it sank more and more under the weight of its foreign medium. When the Young Turks sought to revive their country by associating it with European civilization they also effected a reform of modernization in letters. Then at last long-neglected nature began to appear in the picture, says the writer; formal Persian artistry was cast aside, and poets toiled on a truly national structure of verse, which of course shows the influence of Western Europe and, in particular, that of France. We read:

"The French were more than teachers in this regard. They were the inspirers of the new style. A flood of verse translations from the French was set free in Turkey during the latter half of the past century. The selections were made comparatively at random from classic, romantic, and realistic performances for the most part by authors of the second, third, and fourth class. Next in line followed German and English translations, tho in much smaller number."

The most distinguished and the most widely read of the older classic Turkish poets, says our critic, is Fuzuli, who belongs to the sixteenth century. He was a Mesopotamian, and never saw Constantinople. He had hundreds of imitators, while his "Divan" served as a book of oracles to the Orientals. It was their custom to thrust a needle between the pages of this volume and, when opened at the place thus chosen, to consider the first verse the eye lighted on as a word of fate. Among others of the classics were Baki, of the same century as Fuzuli, and Nefi, Nedim, and Nabi, who date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Zia Pasha, however, who died in exile toward the close of the nineteenth century, was one of the first to mark the transitional stage between the old and the new. The first book of verse in pure Turkish nevertheless did not appear until 1859, and of this we read:

"It was a translation of various French poems made by Ibrahim Schinasi, and it created a sensation. Critics were astonished to discover how well French poetry bore transference into unfamiliar Turkish as a literary medium. Schinasi's example was soon emulated by writers of talent, some of whom did not confine themselves to translations into the mother tongue, but essayed original compositions. Of the latter a few presently proved to be poets superior to any that had sung in Turkey in a long time. Worthy of special mention are Kemal Bey, who also has devoted himself to a renascence of the Turkish theater, and, secondly, Tewfik Fikr Bey; but the foremost of all is Abdul Hak Haamid Bey, compared by his admirers to Fuzuli, and who is a poet of impassioned lyric power and of lofty reach of utterance. Moreover, he is one of the most important representatives of the Young Turk mind, and, as a diplomat, has lived much abroad. The Sultan Abdul Hamid forbade the printing and publishing of his works in Turkey; but nevertheless his friends say that future historians will not write that Abdul Hak Haamid lived in the reign of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, but rather that in the days of Abdul Hak Haamid was enthroned and ruled the Sultan Abdul Hamid. . . . Whether this most promising dawn of the national literature of the Young Turks is to develop into full day, no one may predict at this time. In largest measure it depends on the political development of the nation."



"THE ANNUNCIATION."

Southeastern Europe looks upon Mestrovic, the sculptor of this work, as a force comparable to Rodin in the West.

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CURRENT - POETRY

MIDSUMMER is not generally considered a desirable season for publishing a volume of verse. But such a midsummer as this is exactly the time for publishing a volume like Mr. William Samuel Johnson's "Prayer for Peace, and Other Poems" (Mitchell Kennerley). Theodore Roosevelt has called the title-poem, which we quote, "one of the most powerful poems I have read for many a long day." Certainly it is one of the sanest poems written on its subject since that August day when all the poets of the world turned their attention to war and the ending of war. Mr. Johnson's lines seem affected, occasionally ("dumbing," for example, is a false note), but they are for the most part dignified, forceful, thoughtful.

PRAYER FOR PEACE

By William Samuel Johnson

Now these were visions in the night of war.
I prayed for peace; God, answering my prayer,
Sent down a grievous plague on humankind,
A black and tumorous plague that softly slew
Till nations and their armies were no more—
And there was perfect peace . . .
But I awoke, wroth with high God and prayer.

I prayed for peace; God, answering my prayer,
Decreed the Truce of Life:—Wings in the sky
Fluttered and fell; the quick, bright ocean things
Sank to the ooze; the footprints in the woods
Vanished; the freed brute from the abattoir
Starved on green pastures; and within the blood
The death-work at the root of living ceased;
And men gnawed clods and stones, blasphemed
and died—
And there was perfect peace . . .
But I awoke, wroth with high God and prayer.

I prayed for peace; God, answering my prayer,
Bowed the free neck beneath a yoke of steel,
Dumbed the free voice that springs in lyric speech,
Killed the free art that glows on all mankind,
And made one iron nation lord of earth,
Which in the monstrous matrix of its will
Molded a spawn of slaves. There was One Might
And there was perfect peace . . .
But I awoke, wroth with high God and prayer.

I prayed for peace; God, answering my prayer,
Palsied all flesh with bitter fear of death.
The shuddering slayers fled to town and field
Beset with carrion visions, foul decay,
And sickening taints of air that made the earth
One charnel of the shriveled lines of war.
And through all flesh that omnipresent fear
Became the strangling fingers of a hand
That choked aspiring thought and brave belief
And love of loveliness and selfless deed
Till flesh was all, flesh wallowing, styed in fear,
In festering fear that stank beyond the stars—
And there was perfect peace . . .
But I awoke, wroth with high God and prayer.

I prayed for peace; God, answering my prayer,
Spake very softly of forgotten things,
Spake very softly old remembered words
Sweet as young starlight. Rose to Heaven again
The mystic challenge of the Nazarene,
That deathless affirmation:—Man in God
And God in man willing the God to be . . .
And there was war and peace, and peace and war,
Full year and lean, joy, anguish, life and death,
Doing their work on the evolving soul,
The soul of man in God and God in man.
For death is nothing in the sum of things,
And life is nothing in the sum of things,
And flesh is nothing in the sum of things,
But man in God is all and God in man,
Will merged in will, love immanent in love,
Moving through visioned vistas to one goal—
The goal of man in God and God in man,
And of all life in God and God in life—
The far fruition of our earthly prayer,
"Thy will be done!" . . . There is no other peace!

The death of Frank Taylor was a loss to literature which has been made especially clear in these times of war. No one, not even Henry Newbolt or Rudyard Kipling, can put into ringing verse such splendid patriotism as glowed from his all too few songs. Most opportunely, the London *Spectator* has obtained from his executor the manuscript of a hitherto unpublished poem, which was written in 1902. The fourth stanza is strikingly similar to part of a greater poem, Lionel Johnson's "Te Martyrum Candidatus." Three stanzas are omitted.

ENGLAND'S DEAD

By Frank Taylor

("*Make them to be numbered with thy Saints: in glory everlasting*")

Homeward the long ships leap; swift-shod with joy,
Striding the deep sea-dikes fast home they fare—
Where is my wedded love? Where is my boy?
Where go the dead that died for England, where?

Homeward the long ships leap; but not with these
Thy boy, thy wedded love, O gentle-eyed
Woman of England, nor far overseas
Mixing with dull earth sleep the dead that died

For England. They, in God's completed aims,
Bear each his part; unseen of bounded sight,
Down the vast firmament there floats and flames,
Crested with stars and panoplied in light,

Of strenuous clean souls a long array,
With lambent lance and white, bright, blinding sword,
All riding upon horses—what are they?
They are the dead which died in Christ their Lord

For England, from old time; with God made one,
As on the mount the triple vision shone,
So shine they now, and like the noontide sun
Before them all the fair Saint George rides on.

There goes the boy of Crécy whispering low
To him of Agincourt, a kingly pair,
With many mighty men which bent the bow—
There go the dead that died for England, there;

There go those quenchless Talbots, there the flower
Of Devon, Grenville, Gilbert, mariners rare,
She, too, who thought foul scorn of Philip's power—
There go the dead that died for England, there;

And Sidney, who the rippling cup resigned,
And happy Wolfe; wan Pitt released from care,
Nelson the well-beloved and all his kind—
There go the dead that died for England, there;

And he who brake the Corsican's strong spell,
And Nicholson impatient of despair,
And Gordon, faithful, desolate sentinel—
There go the dead that died for England, there;

And there unhelmeted, ungirt of brand,
Victoria moves with mild, maternal air,
Still vigilant, still prayerful for the land—
There go the dead that died for England, there.

Round England cradled in her roaring seas,
With Arctic snows white-girdled, bathed in suns
Asian and Australasian, there go these;
And where one solitary trader runs

His English keel, and where one lonely sword
Glimmers for England, one unsleeping brain
Watches and works for England, thitherward
Gather the bright souls of her servants slain
For her, and lock their shimmering ranks, and sweep
Round England's child as sweeps the northern gale
Round some stark pine-tree on the moorland steep,
And from the flash and rattle of their mail

Hell's pale marauders shudderingly recoil
Frustrate, O glad condition and sublime
Of our undying dead, to fight and foil
The ancient foe, continully to climb

Through God's high order of His Saints, to meet
Some soul whose star-like name lit all their course
And commune with him, to discern and greet
Old kindred, love, and friendship, hound and horse;

To see God face to face, and still to see
And labor for the loves that grope on earth,
To wait serenely till all souls shall be
One in God's aristocracy of worth—

O glad condition and sublime! whereto
That southern tomb thy hands may never tend
Was but thegateway thy loved boy passed through,
Thy wedded love passed through, that he might wend

Homeward to thee; thou canst not see the blaze
Of his great blade nor hear his trumpet's blare,
Yet thick as brown leaves round about thy ways
There go the dead that died for England, there.

There is a suggestion of Whittier in the following poem, from the New York *Sun*. And that suggestion does not come from the fact that Mr. Scollard has taken for his theme an incident of the Civil War; rather, it is a matter of spirit and style. This does not mean that the poem is imitative. Mr. Scollard is artist enough to see, as Whittier saw, that this sort of simple narrative in verse is the medium most suitable for the purpose at hand.

THE SCYTHE-TREE

By Clinton Scollard

Farmer Johnson strode from the field
With an eager step that was long and lithe;
The summer sun, like a blazing shield,
Burned on high in the hazy sky.
A forked bough, as he hastened by,
Seemed a fitting place for his scythe.
So he swung it up in the balsam-tree;
"There let it hang till I come," said he.

Then he homeward hied him, humming a tune,
But he heard a word at the farmstead gate
Under the fervid heat of the noon,
A ringing call to each volunteer,
For all the land was alive with fear,
Doubt and fear for the country's fate.
So Farmer Johnson shouldered his gun,
And left his scythe to the rain and sun.

Fifty years have sped since then,
Fifty hastening years and more;
By Southern wood and brake and fen
Faithful he fought, and in gallant wise,
Fought and died, and now he lies
By the far-off Carolina shore,
Where the long trades blow, and the grasses wave
Over the loam of his sunken grave.

"There let it hang till I come," he said
Of the scythe he left in the balsam-tree;
And they let it hang, as the fleet days fled,
Till the small bole, fed by the kindly earth,
Clasped the scythe with a mothering girth,
To-day whoever so will may see
The starry emblem of freedom flow
Over the tip of the scythe below.

He gave his all, and he never came,
He that was strong and young and lithe,
But the balsam-boughs seem to name his name,
Name his name both late and long
To the tuneful beat of a summer song,
To the undulant sway-song of the scythe;
And the banner swings to the rhythmic bars,
The banner he loved, the Stripes and Stars.

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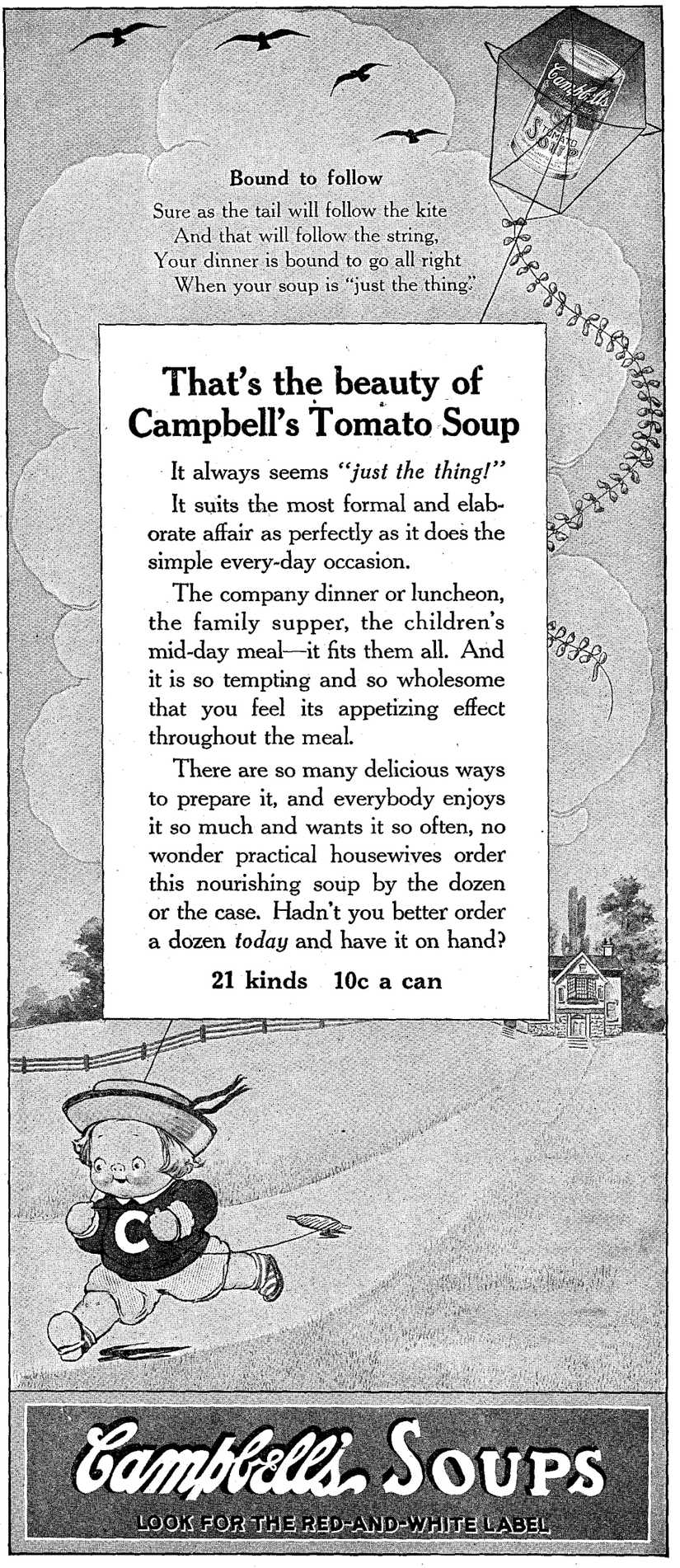
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WAR'S TOLL OF ATHLETES

THE next Olympic games were scheduled for Berlin in 1916. There is a painful irony in the thought of how far from possible any such performance will be at that time and place. For, even were the war to stop now, so thin have the ranks of noted athletes become that there would not be enough—at least, among the Europeans—to grace even modified Olympics. No field of human interest and endeavor but what pays the cost of war, and in the European War sport pays heavily. German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, Austrian, Australian, and even American sportsmen have been lost in the maelstrom. Naturally, a good sportsman is liable to be the best sort of soldier, and the one most needed in his country's defense; and so it is that they have answered the call in large numbers, and, alas! have paid their share in loss of life or health. Among them are oarsmen, track men, pugilists, tennis-players, footballers, aviators, and golfers. One of the more recently reported was Wilding, the Australian tennis champion, who became well known in this country and played here not many months ago. The German Nirrnheim is another tennis champion who has been lost, and Chelli, Du Bousquet, Decugis, and De Joanis, now dead or missing, were in the foremost ranks upon the courts of France. Golf, the New York *Evening Sun* reminds us, has lost Lord Annesley, W. A. Henderson, Julian Martin-Smith, and Miss Neill Fraser—she who died in Servia of the typhus. Many others, too, are among the missing, whose names we shall not know until the fighting is over and the long rolls are called for the last time. *The Sun* points out that England has lost most heavily of all the nations, and enumerates the better known of her sportsmen who have died for their flag:

Lieut. W. W. Halswelle, the Olympic champion in 1908 in the 400-meter run and holder of the British 300- and 440-yard records; Anderson, of Oxford, who competed in the Olympics in Stockholm; Kenneth Powell, champion high hurdler, with a record of 15 2/5 seconds, and James Duffy, the Canadian distance-runner, winner of the Yonkers marathon and Boston Athletic Association marathon, are a few lost to England.

Among the aviators it is hard to find any records of the lost. All the noted airmen are serving in the aviation corps of their countries, and from the hazardous nature of the work they have to perform the casualties are undoubtedly large. Auto-drivers have been more fortunate. As they are all expert drivers they have been assigned to drive armored cars of officers, and are usually some distance behind the trenches. Lieutenant Crossman, an officer in the English Navy, who raced at the Indianapolis Speedway two years ago, is the only noted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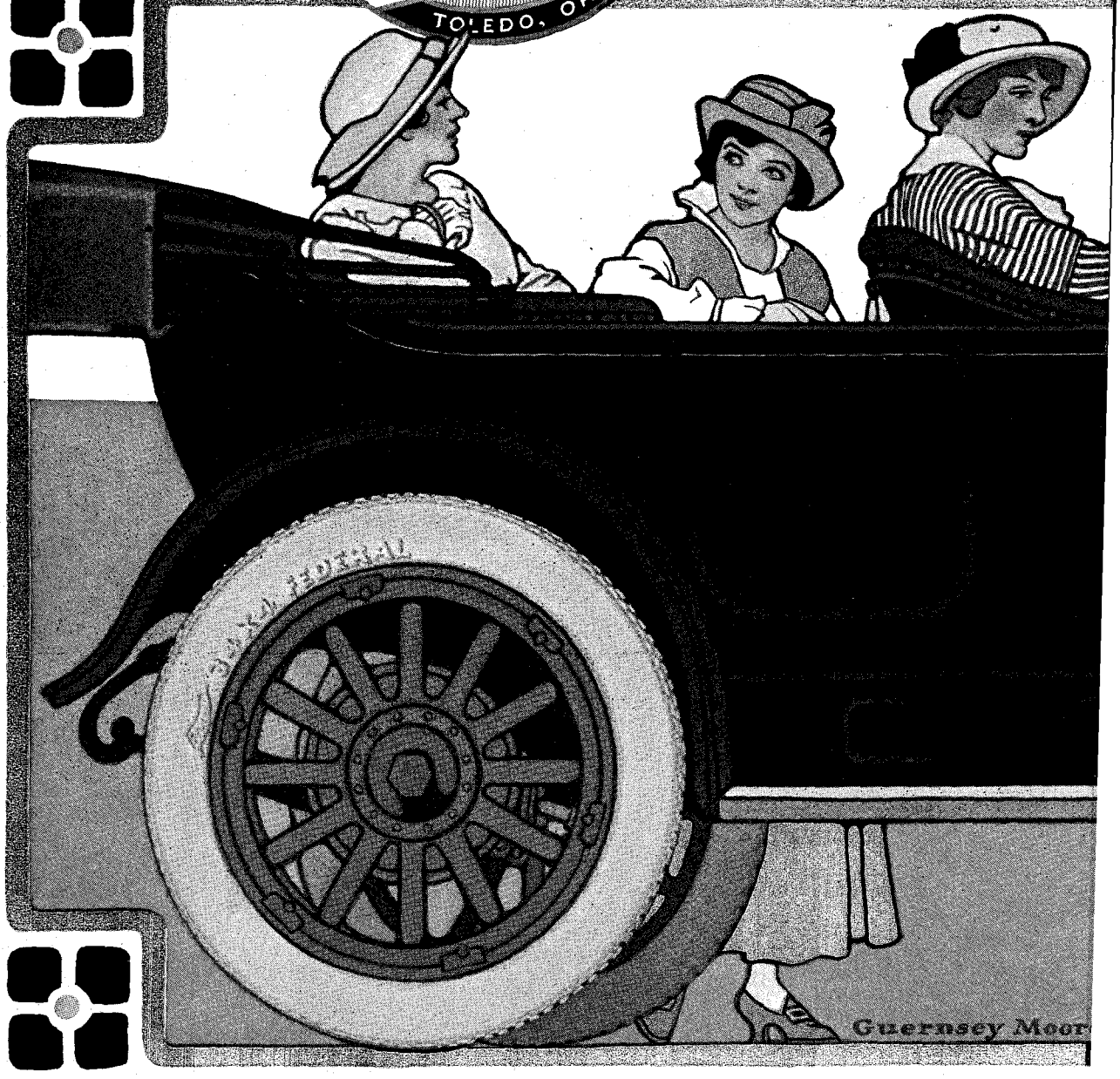

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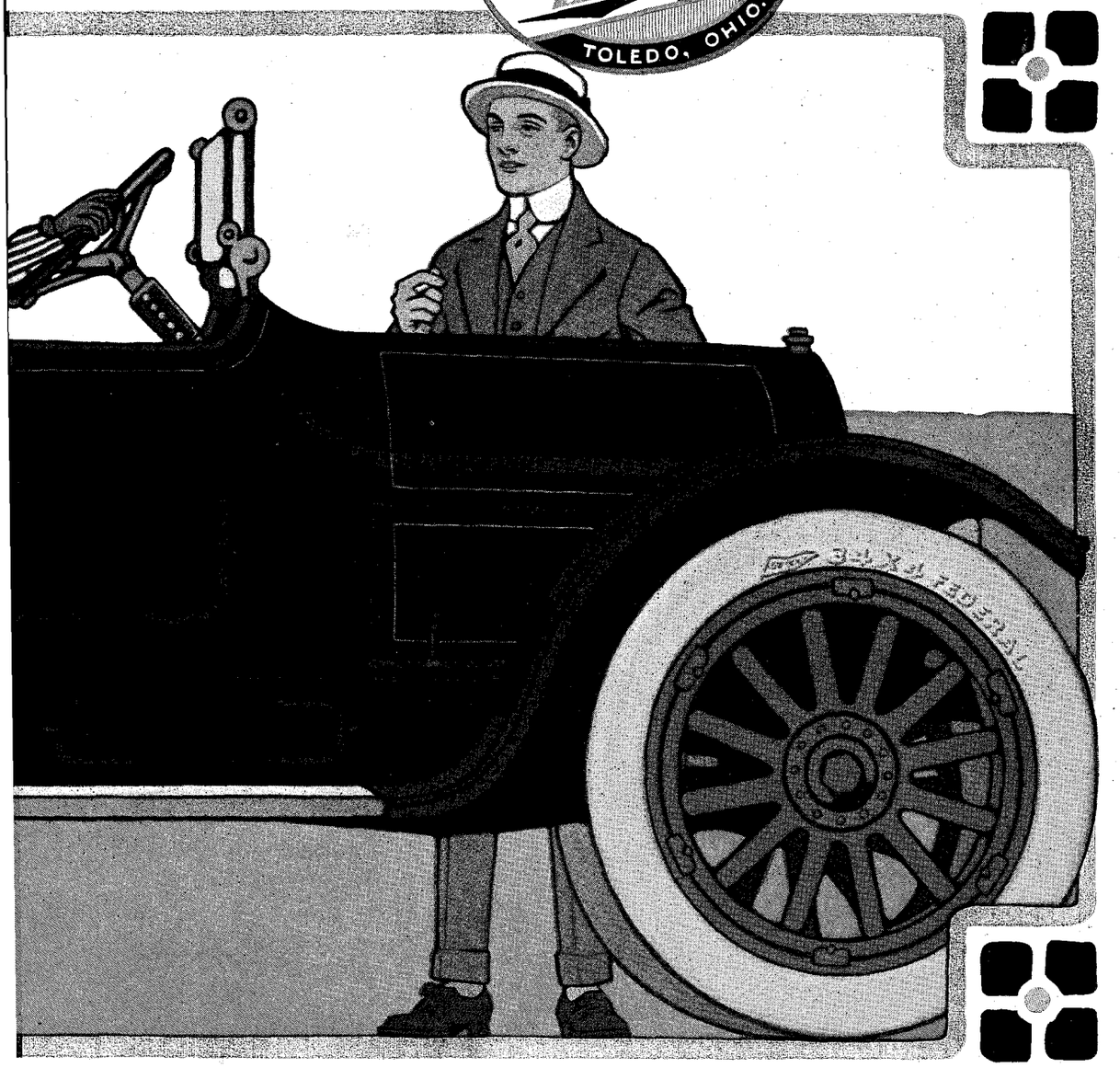

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driver whose name so far appears on the casualty lists.

Many polo-players and horsemen have enlisted, but as far as the records are obtainable none has been killed to date.

France and Germany have suffered nearly as heavily as England in the loss of favorite athletes, as we learn:

J. Bouin, the greatest distance-runner France ever produced and holder of French records from 2,500 to 5,000 meters and in English distance-running from two to eleven miles, was reported killed some time ago. At the last Olympic games held in Stockholm, Bouin was defeated by Hannes Kolehmainen in the 5,000 meters by about four yards in the fast time of 14 minutes 36.6 seconds. Bouin held the world's record for running in one hour 11 miles 1,442 yards. He made it in 1913.

Germany, it is reported, lost the two greatest athletes the country ever had. One, R. Rau, was the champion sprinter and record-holder. The three records that still stand against his name are: 100 meters, 10½ seconds; 200 meters, 22 seconds; 300 meters, 36½ seconds. All these were made in 1911. The other, Hans Braun, the middle-distance runner, was, according to Mel Sheppard, our former amateur champion, one of the world's greatest half-milers. In the Stockholm Olympics, Braun was defeated by Charlie Reidpath, of the American team, for first place by several yards. Braun was the holder of German records for 400, 500, and 800 meters.

Of the tennis-players who have fallen, Wilding, the Australian, is by far the best-known in this country. Of those who played against him or had the good fortune to watch his play, there was none but acknowledged him as the best of good sportsmen, whether as victor or loser. We read that—

He was a member of the Australasian team which captured the Davis cup in 1914, and was known throughout the world for his wonderful skill on the courts. In his college days he was a star at Cambridge University. Wilding was conceded to be one of the greatest players in the history of the sport.

Prior to his death in the desperate fighting in the Dardanelles, Wilding had won promotion for valiant fighting and exceptional bravery under fire and wore a lieutenant's shoulder-straps when he fell. The brilliant young player from the antipodes was well known in the United States, having played in Davis-cup matches against the German team at Pittsburg and the Americans at Forest Hills. That he was extremely popular with American followers of the game was evident from the widespread expressions of sorrow caused by the news of his death and the glowing tributes paid to his memory by all those who were fortunate enough to meet him.

Another famous English player to meet Wilding's fate was Kenneth Powell, who was captain of the Cambridge team at the time Wilding attended the English university. Powell, who enlisted as a private in the infantry at the outbreak of the war, was said to be the first tennis-player under fire on the Continent. He was wounded in the trenches and carried to a little village at the rear, where he died shortly afterward.

A left-hander, Powell learned much of his game from Wilding in their college days, and later adopted a style greatly similar to that of Norman E. Brookes, himself a left-hander. Powell won the Swedish covered-court championship at Stockholm in 1913, and in the same year captured the London championship and the London covered-court title. In addition to his fame on the courts, Powell was widely known as a track and field athlete and was a champion hurdler at both Rugby and Cambridge.

Dr. Otto Nirrnheim, secretary of the German Lawn Tennis Association, and perhaps the most powerful figure in tennis in the Kaiser's domain, died in a hospital in Louvain, having been terribly wounded by a bursting shell. Dr. Nirrnheim was a sportsman of international fame in Europe, and his death comes as a severe blow to tennis in Germany.

The ranks of the leading French players were reduced by the deaths of Chelli, secretary of the Lawn Tennis Club of France, and a player of exceptional ability, and Du Bousquet, who fell at the Battle of the Marne. These two are the only players of note in the tennis world who have so far lost their lives fighting under the tricolor, but Max Decugis has been severely wounded. Decugis was a member of the French Davis-cup team in 1914, and with Miss E. Ryan won the mixed-doubles championship of the world on hard courts last year. He also won the championship of the south of France in men's singles in 1910, 1912, and 1913.

N. A. R. de Joanis is another French player of national reputation who was wounded. De Joanis also fell a victim of the fever, and after spending several months in a Paris hospital returned to the front, where he is now engaged as an intelligence officer.

Among the well-known French players who are in action, but have so far escaped unscathed, are Etienne Micard, who is driving a war auto; A. Canet, Ayme, Quennesser, Gault, and A. H. Gobart, the latter a member of the last French Davis-cup team and rated as one of the best players in Europe.

Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kreuzer, who composed the German team which lost to Brookes and Wilding at Pittsburg last year, are both prisoners of war, having been captured by the English at Gibraltar. Froitzheim, with seventy other officers, is held at Donnington Hall, Derby, England, while Kreuzer, not being an officer, has been put to work with other prisoners loading and unloading boats on the Thames River. Froitzheim is without a doubt the finest player that Germany has produced in recent years, while Kreuzer, a left-hander, is considered a very promising youngster.

Maurice Galvao, well known in this country, where he has won several tournaments of prominence, is now in the field with the German infantry. Altho of Portuguese descent, Galvao is strongly in sympathy with Germany. At the opening of hostilities he left this country and joined the German forces. Galvao has written frequently to friends in America, and when last heard from was in excellent health, altho he has already seen considerable action.

Baron von Venningen, president of the International Clubs at Baden-Baden and a member of the committee for Olympic games, is also fighting for the Kaiser, as are Colonel von der Heyden, Colonel Neukirch, Lieutenant Bayl, Robert Klenin-

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scroth, and W. A. Lamprecht, the professional, while Count Alexander Salm, whose brother, Count Otto Salm, is now in this country, is with the Austrian Army.

J. C. Parke, of last year's team from the British Isles, is a second lieutenant in Kitchener's army, while the Canadian contingent includes H. G. Mayes and Captain J. F. Foulkes, of the team which represented Canada in 1913.

Lord Annesley, probably the most widely celebrated golfer to lose his life in the war, was the victim of an air raid across the English Channel. Among the members of one German prison camp is the English golfer, Captain Cecil K. Hutchison, who so far has not been lost to the links. Among those less fortunate than Captain Hutchison are Captain Henderson, victor some years ago over Jerome Travers at Muirfield, and Lieutenant H. N. Atkinson, one time Welsh title-holder, both killed in action. Julian Martin-Smith fell in the Battle of the Marne and subsequently died in hospital. We are told that dozens of golfers are among the British volunteers, while a whole regiment was formed in London of professional assistants at the game. Even the caddies have exchanged golf-bag for rifle and have gone hunting lost hand-grenades among the unnatural hazards of war.

Vivian Nickalls, Pennsylvania's rowing coach, mourns the loss of two Oxford "Blues," famous crew-men of his acquaintance. One, Fletcher, was bow-oar at Oxford, whence he "came down" only two years ago. Coach Nickalls describes him and his mate in glowing terms:

A clever oarsman and as brave in the trenches, I have no doubt, as he was game on the river. But it is of my old friend McCraggen that I am best fitted to speak. There was a man for you, one of the best Oxford ever had, plucky and square and as right as rain. It was a bad day for me when I heard that McCraggen had been killed.

McCraggen was a charming little fellow. He steered the Oxford boat for four years, and came down about five years ago, I should say. McCraggen was famous throughout England. He steered Leander in five or six Grand Challenge cup events, and a better man than he never sat in a shell.

When McCraggen came down from Oxford he went into the stock-brokerage business in London, got himself a wife and a nice little home, and two youngsters called him "daddy" when he left for the front. He got an officer's commission, but what regiment he was with I don't know. I don't even like to think about it.

The loss of R. W. Poulton in the fighting about "Hill 60" robs Oxford of another Blue—a famous footballer. Among other celebrated followers of this sport who have fallen are F. H. Turner, the Scottish international champion, and R. O. Lagden. And these are but three among hundreds of players who are in the fighting and run the same slim chance of ever returning.

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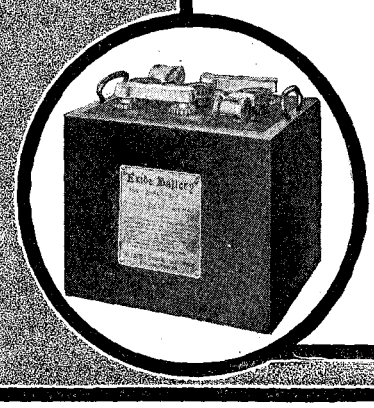

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Last but not least, the boxers have figured passing well in the war so far. We read that—

The French glove-men in particular almost to a man joined the colors, headed by Georges Carpentier. Carpentier was at the height of his career in the ring when war was declared. He was rapidly accumulating a large fortune, but he cheerfully gave up all to take up arms for his country. When last heard from Carpentier was a member of the Aviation Corps.

Among the boxers who have fallen are Charles Ledoux and Henry Piet. Both were title-holders. Ledoux held the bantam-weight honors and Piet was champion welter-weight. Piet once gained a victory over Carpentier when the latter was fighting in his class. He appeared in America some years ago, meeting Ad Wolgast and several others at New Orleans. Ledoux also was well known in America. He was defeated by Kid Williams, but otherwise gave a good account of himself.

THE PEACEABLE GERMAN

HE HAS become a stranger to us of late—the peaceable German; but if we will stop a minute and think back, we will recall him. Picture, for instance, the honest burger who took his family to the *Biergarten* on Sundays; the prosperous, respectable Berliner with four chins and a fondness for children and dogs; the rosy-cheeked student, downy and dreamy-eyed; the friendly peasant; the stalwart, patient laborer. These were the various manifestations of the peaceable German, and there were many more. What has become of him in these war-times—especially considering how many of him there were—is one of the greatest mysteries. It would be rather a pity to forget all about him. With his scrupulous regard for the rights of others, combined with a delightfully childish self-absorption, and with his adoration of law and order, taken with his certain dictatorial tendency and his habit of making arbitrary demands upon those about him, he was a unique figure in the human family, simple as a summer's day, and yet little understood. Fortunately, in these more cruel and bitter days, we are given a gentle reminder of him, to keep him fresh in our minds until war is over and he may reappear from his present concealment. The reminder is a volume entitled "The Human German," by Edward Edgeworth (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.), which sums up observations made during several years' residence in Germany. It contains many amusing pictures of German life, such as the following of the German Sunday:

Berlin's surrounding forests are Hampstead Heaths given over to the honest workingman and the dishonest shopkeeper. On Sunday, these in millions make their Fly-Out (their *Ausflug*) and gulp beautifully their weekly air, and beer; lakes are fringed with eating-dens, beer-gardens, and cafés which sleep all the week and waken on Sunday morn. The Fly-Out is usually a blow-out. Oceans of beer, swimming-baths of coffee, Alps of sausages, are swallowed. Yet Berlin's twenty Hampsteads have not one restaurant where you can get a human meal. Vienna *Schnitzel* is the one resource. The reason is this: A lunch or dinner in fastidious British sense is not sought by the Flyer-Out.

Odious as is the beer-garden, it stands economically on the Flyer-Out's level. The Flyer-Out is too thrifty to buy the graces of life. The restaurant's profit is often what it makes on a ten-pfennig glass of beer. By ordering a glass, or several glasses in succession, the world-citizen establishes his claim to a table for hours. He holds that a restaurant has no right to profit from food. Prosperous workmen, solid traders, haughty subaltern bureaucrats, bring, like our comic-opera count, dinner in their pockets, and command the restaurant's plates. Some bring coffee and sugar and pay only for water. The old Prussian way is now decaying; but there are still gardens which hang the placard: "Patrons may bring their own coffee," or simply, "No Coffee-Compulsion."

Beer-gardens have halls for dancing. Other movement is rare. Seats in the beer-garden are full; the woods are empty. Herr Locksmith Kwasnick, with wife and babes, sits all day at the garden-table, and orders indiscriminately beer for solid Martha, for cunning, ten-year-old Albrecht, for snub-nosed, toddling Amalie. It's cheap. In braggart mood, Herr Locksmith Kwasnick boasts that he once spent three marks of a morning.

"It was before we married," he adds.

"We were terribly in love," says Martha, "and two of the marks slipt from Franz's fingers and rolled into the lake."

The Edgeworths spent much time in Berlin, and there, as elsewhere, had plentiful experiences with the great German slogan "Verboten!" In the Fatherland, the law does not hesitate to enter a man's domicile when it feels like it. You may own a piano, but beware how you play it during the hours when your neighbors are resting! There are several hundred rules, some protecting the neighbors, some the householder, and a few the lessee. There are even laws protecting the boarder from the rapacious landlady (and yet some have gone so far as to call the Germans uncivilized!). Among other anecdotes along this line, the author tells of a certain tangle of red tape into which he stumbled, which revealed to him that not even a man's religion is wholly his own concern in Germany:

On the 8th of December you are developing snap-shots of the Stadion, when the architectonic policeman knocks politely and enters in a trail of light. He holds up a sheaf of registration-forms. "It's only a formality," he says. "Would you mind explaining. Here is your certificate when you first lived at Charlottenburg; here is your first Berlin certificate, nineteen hundred and six; here is the paper you filled in at Stettin when you arrived there from Derby, Scotland, on June the third—June the eighth, I mean—nineteen hundred and nine; here is your Halenese paper, and here . . . Excuse this trouble. But in the

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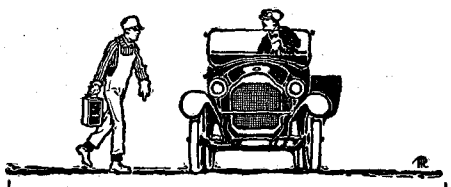

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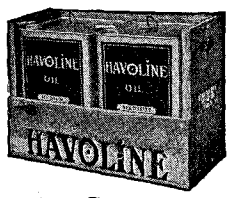

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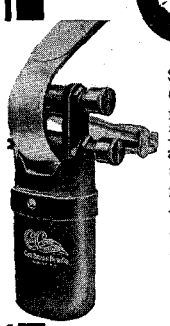

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Charlottenburg paper you call yourself a Protestant; in the Berlin paper you are a Lutheran; in the Derby paper an Evangelical; in the Halenese paper a member of the Church of Ireland; and now, it appears you are a Roman Catholic. Would you mind explaining?" . . . . . .

"Certainly. Most of them are the same." . . . . . .

"I know. But assuming that a Protestant and a Catholic are the same, how can you account. . . . If you have changed your religion four times you must produce the Religions-Change-Certificates." . . . And he explains, carefully premising that it is not his business what you must do if you want a Religions-Change-Certificate. You must apply to the District Court for permission to change your religion, and pay a shilling fee. The court may not withhold permission; but it may first dispatch Herr Pastor Dittebrand to plead with you and make clear that you know your mind. Thereon you get a certificate recording your change of faith. "It is dangerous," says Herr Dr. Ing. Gamradt, "to enter yourself indiscriminately as Anglican, Lutheran, Irish Church, and Roman Catholic—you risk being assessed with church tax by all these churches at once."

Herr Dr. Ing. Gamradt was a valued friend and good counselor, and so perhaps it was a bit cruel to chronicle the famous balcony scene. But possibly even the Herr Doctor himself would see the humor of it now. It should be explained that the balconies to Berlin apartments are affairs of many uses. Usually screened from the street, they may be dining-rooms, sleeping-porches, laundries, cozy-corners, conservatories, or sun-baths. Naturally, there occurs sometimes a slight confusion in the household as to which purpose the balcony shall fill at any one time. On this occasion the amiable German gentleman had appropriated the place as a private solarium, and consequently—

. . . At midday Dr. Gamradt lay nakedly and lazily on his balcony, roasting his Pomeranian skin, and reading the proof of his "Tendencies and Aspirations in the Belgian Portland-Cement Industry." His clothes were in the bathroom. Just as his dreams were thickening, and his Pomeranian skin was turning rich Kanaka, two dreadful voices echoed from close by. It was his wife, Frau Dr. Ing. Gamradt (Mieze), conversing eagerly with a visitor, Frau Schoolteacher Morgenstern. The two were in the drawing-room which opens on to the balcony. The position was grim. The noontide sun flamed with dog-day fierceness; Herr Dr. Ing. Gamradt had emphatically had enough; and something uncommonly like blisters rose on his rose-red arms. But between him and shadow sat unsuspecting Frau Dr. Gamradt with Frau Schoolteacher Morgenstern; and the only robe in sight was "Tendencies and Aspirations in the Belgian Portland-Cement Industry."

The position was grim. The sun persisted in flaming; the last cloud shrank; the voices echoed. Herr Dr. Gamradt's skin peeled. He suppressed screams with difficulty. He began to think of death, of overdone veal, of the Aztec Emperor Guatomozin. And then, oh joy, deliverance transiently smiled. Frau Schoolteacher Morgenstern rose to go. Herr Gamradt's heart leapt. And then it stood still.

"Sit down, Kathie," said hospitable Frau Dr. Med Gamradt. "Of course you're here for lunch. Let's look at my travel-photographs. I have just eight hundred. After that we'll go on to the balcony and see the nasturtiums."

In Berlin the Edgeworths lived in a *hochherrschaftlich* apartment—which is, literally, a "high-gentlemanly" apartment. There are also plain *herrschaftlich* apartments for those who climb not so high. You are one or the other by choice and according to the rent you can afford. In this, as in all other things, you are plainly labeled in Germany. Humble tho your station may be, you are certain to have your own private label, and are liable to be addrest most formally as, let us say, *Herr Oberstiefelschwärzer* or *Frau Fussbodenscheurerin.* Occasionally the German, too, realizes the danger of this plague of labelism, as we read:

The spleenful (he lived long in England) Herr Professor Dr. Schölermann, of Weimar, condemns the craze for labels. He ascribes it to servility, to a national prejudice that no unlabeled citizen may claim from his fellows respect. "Germans," says this dry Anglophile, "live only from the grace of others; only when they can appear to the public with a label do they feel that they have a pass and a passport which are valid throughout the Empire." Letitia agrees. She calls my attention to labels even on lifeless clay. We are approaching a tiny hollow in Friedenau, where enough water collects in eight days' rain to wet a grasshopper's thigh. A serious municipal workman was painting on a prominent placard: "No Bathing Allowed." An urchin overtook us, and flew headlong to the assiduous painter.

"Herr Painter!" he bawled.
"What is it, laddie?"
"Herr Painter, you've forgotten—"
"What have I forgotten, laddie?"
"You've forgotten to paint—"
"What have I forgotten to paint?"
"You've forgotten to paint 'No Bathing Here' on your paint-can."

The Edgeworths' *hochherrschaftliche Wohnung* proved to be a most amusing place. It was the abode of the most select families, who had their own inimitable combination—mixture, rather—of aristocratic and democratic manners. For example:

Our high-gentlemanly house has two staircases, front and back. The front one is labeled in black on white enamel, "For Gentlemen Only." This notice is meant to exclude servants and messengers—postmen are gentlemen within the sense of the enamel. But tho our hall-porter, Herr Gielsdorf, sternly forbids servants to drag home beer-pitchers by the gentlemanly stairs, he makes no objection to the gracious lady coming up the gentlemanly stairs as her own domestic. And this gives you an illuminating view of the domesticity of local souls.

At eleven every morning we go out to skate in Lutherstrasse Ice-Palace; and twice in the week we meet on the stairs Frau Accountant Felix Curt. She lives

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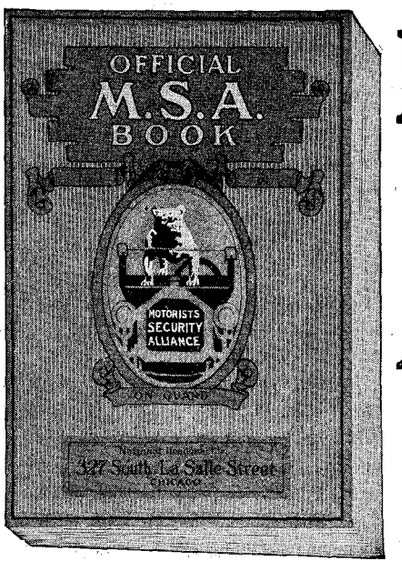
overhead, and gives dances, so she must be a high-gentlewoman. She is tastefully drest, wears five rings over her white cotton gloves; and has plainly been marketing. Under her arm she carries, half-papered, a gray-green loaf of bread. At midday we return; and stumble in the lift on nice-looking Fräulein Else Schimmelpfennig, who lives on Treppe 4. She is unquestionably a high-gentlewoman; her colonel father fights the artillery staff in the *Zeitschrift für Krüppel*, and her student brother at Bonn was fined for ungentlemanly conduct. She has laid down in the elevator a reed sack, such as is borne by carpenters and burglars, and above the top twinkle six bottle-tops. Other high-gentlemanly neighbors are as domestic. Frau Architect Riehl, who used to nod so pleasantly to Letitia from her hall the while she ate straight out of the frying-pan, lets beer drip on the stairs. On Letitia's complaint, our landlord took action; and soon he sent us the answer of Frau Architect Riehl to the complaints of "*die englische Familie* Groane which impertinently and with quite unheard-of obtrusiveness in our internal affairs with persistence to meddle the assurance has."

German humor is as distinctive as French or British. It is liable to be strongly flavored with the practical joke. It blooms best of all the year on *Sylvesterabend*, or New-year's eve, which in Germany, as here, is an occasion of spontaneous and democratic revelry. We are introduced to the "joke-article," the practical joker's ancient standby, in the writer's mention of the true nature of this German fête:

With reason Silvester night is a liquid night, for it takes its name from a saint who douched—in spiritless water—the Emperor Constantine. "But Silvester," says Herr Gamradt, "did not worry Constantine with joke-articles." Joke-articles are Berlin's Silvester joy. When you decide to enjoy Silvester night you lay in a stock of them. They are in your pocket—among them some rubber chocolates—as you take Fräulein Meta Teschendorff to New-year supper. Before *hors d'œuvres* you offer Fräulein Meta some chocolates. She puts one to her tongue, and rejects it wryly. "Ha, ha!" you chuckle. "A joke-article!" And you kiss her hand. If you are really in love you bribe a waiter to drop behind Fräulein Meta a tray of joke-article tumblers. She screams with terror and faints. When she comes to, you console her, with a grinful "Only joke-articles!" Or you win her like this: You turn up at Grünbein's Silvester feast—in the Rankestrasse—with a dirty, blood-stained bandage twisted around your thumb. The host asks questions; Fräulein Meta makes sympathetic remarks; the guests secretly think you might have stayed away. When supper is over, and every one brims with *Sekt*, you slip off the bandage stealthily. "What about your thumb? Where's the bandage?" asks some one. "There was no bandage," you say. "There was," he argues. A dispute begins; and it ends by your vowing the guests imagined the bandage; they've drunken too much *Sekt*, and next'll see snakes. At the moment when the young lieutenant on your right is fiercely fumbling for his card, you slip on the bandage, and chuckle insanely: "Ha, ha, ha! 'Twas only a joke-article." And every one roars.



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His long career began in 1846, on the battle-field, when he served in the war against this country, at the age of sixteen. Eight years later he became one of the revolutionist party, coming out openly against Santa Anna in an ill-chosen moment, which the New York *Evening Post* describes partly in Diaz's own words:

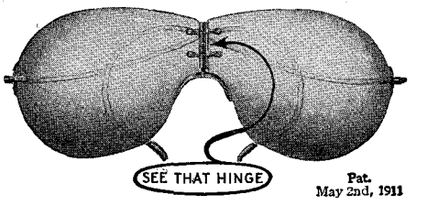
"The head of the division of the city in which I lived presented himself and said that he voted on behalf of the persons who resided in his district for the continuance in power of Gen. Santa Anna. Then it was that I appealed to the men in charge of the poll to omit my name from that number, because I did not wish to exercise the right of voting.

"One of the professors in the law school asked me if I was fully determined not to vote. I answered in the affirmative, saying that voting was a right which one was free to exercise or not. 'Yes,' replied the professor, 'and one does not vote when one is afraid!'

"This reproach burned into me like fire, and made me seize the pen which was again offered me. Pushing my way through the electors, I recorded my vote not for Santa Anna, but in favor of General Alvarez, who figured as the chief of the revolutionary movement."

Diaz disappeared from the crowd immediately. Orders were given for his arrest, but within a few minutes he and a companion were riding hard on their way

THE AUTOGLAS



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to a neighboring village which had pronounced for the revolution. Within a few days he received his baptism of fire leading a band of rebels against a Government force.

Under Juarez he prospered in military life, until by chance the responsibility fell upon his shoulders of resisting the brunt of the first French attack in 1859, when Maximilian marched on Mexico City. In this he was successful, but twelve months later he was threatened with having to pay dearly for his victory, when Maximilian, with over 20,000 French troops, overcame him at Puebla. Diaz would give no parole, however, and succeeded in escaping from the city before the French occupation was complete.

From then on, as commander of "The Army of the East," Diaz made himself a thorn in the side of the French invaders. Efforts to subdue him or to win him over by persuasive offers were equally unsuccessful. Established at Oaxaca, he was in a position to hold his own indefinitely. By the end of 1865 he had gathered together the only efficient fighting force that the Republicans could boast, and, as we read,

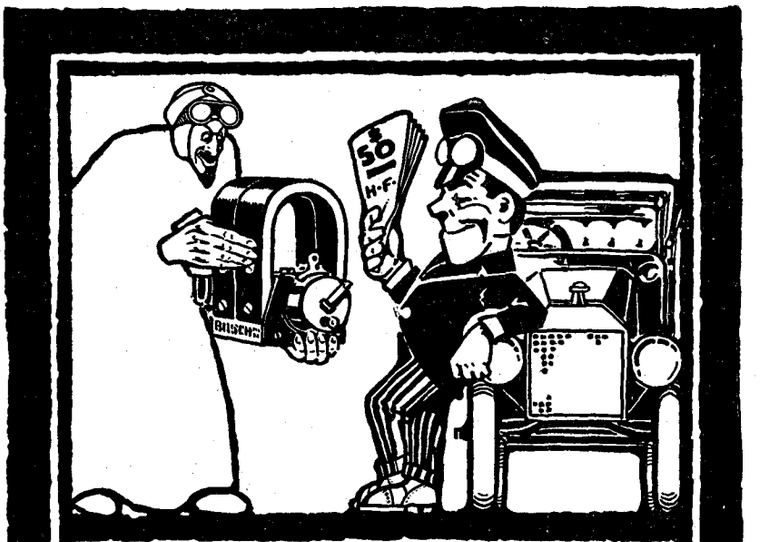
With a nucleus of less than fifteen hundred men he began a campaign of a hundred days, maneuvering his small bands swiftly, fleeing when he had to, but striking the Imperialists frequently and hard. The year closed with Diaz back in Oaxaca State with a full brigade, Juarez still keeping up the form of government and administration at Paso del Norte, with serious problems menacing Maximilian's throne, and the future brighter if anything for the Republican cause.

And soon the "Mexican Empire" of Napoleon became the "Mexican Folly." After a year of persistent fighting, we are told, with gradually increasing forces—

Diaz was able to bring sixteen hundred men into action at La Carbonera, where he decisively defeated some of the best of Maximilian's foreign troops, and then proceeded to besiege and take the city of Oaxaca. By March, 1867, Bazaine had completed the withdrawal of the French troops, by way of Vera Cruz. An exchange of prisoners restored thousands of fighting men to the Republican army.

Juarez and his generals harried Maximilian in the north. Diaz marched across country from Oaxaca to Puebla, the entire east and south acknowledging the Republic and adding their quotas to Diaz's army. He stormed Puebla on the night of April 2, and captured it, with sixty cannon, 130 unmounted pieces, six thousand rifles, great quantities of ammunition, and many prisoners. Marquez, Diaz's old-time antagonist, was between Puebla and Mexico, with a large force of Imperialists. Diaz hurried to meet him, scattered his army in a running battle, drove Marquez into Mexico City, and on April 13 arrayed his tired and spent soldiery before the capital in siege formation. While he was preparing for the siege, word reached him of the capture of Queretaro and the taking of Maximilian.

The quarrel with Juarez followed, then



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his proscription by Lerdo, Juarez' successor, and at last the successful revolution of the "Porfiristas" in 1876, from which date until 1911 Mexico remained under his control. His industry for the material welfare of his country was unsurpassed. Among other things, he opened to the public the Tehuantepec railway to the east, he gathered together a national surplus of $20,000,000, founded the coinage on the gold basis, constructed railroads, telegraphs, and public highways, developed natural resources, and gained the good-will of foreign nations for the new Mexico. During this time he succeeded to a large extent in stamping out the curse of brigandage that was frustrating all attempts to establish the much-needed reign of law and order that he desired to see enforced. The Springfield *Republican* describes his ingenious method:

The orders were to execute all brigands, and the President displayed his usual aggressive determination in the work, evincing much of the spirit of Wentworth and Cromwell. He overawed to a great extent the lawless population, but for a long time he did not succeed in stamping out brigandage, as the mountains were still fastnesses for multitudinous bands.

Then a bright idea came to him. Many, perhaps most, of these men had lost all they possest during the fierce wars. They had become outlaws—starving outlaws—largely through the force of untoward circumstances. Might it not be a wise thing to offer these Ishmaelites of civilization the opportunity to regain their foothold among law-abiding citizens? Why not give them a chance? Accordingly, when the brigands were caught, they were questioned. "How much money do you obtain a week on the average in your lawless and criminal life?" The prisoners answered. Diaz pondered. At last he decided on a daring program. He then announced that he would pay the bandits double the amount which they claimed was the average of their acquisitions obtained by thieving. He would enrol them as members of the Mexican constabulary, or rurals, an arm of the army, and they were to extend this offer to all the members of the various bands they knew; but each man must needs swear faithfully to obey all orders given and serve the State with the utmost fidelity, and if any bandits refused to accept this offer they were to be hunted down and killed wherever found. And he warned these one-time brigands against any laxity or failure in faithfully serving the State. The idea was an inspiration of statesmanlike genius. It worked admirably. Soon Mexico was like another land, and the rurals became the strongest military and police arm of the Republic.

Of the personal appearance of Mexico's great leader we learn from the same source that—

General Diaz, even in his old age, was soldierly in bearing. His Indian blood was manifested in his lithe, swift movement. In his younger days he could outwalk all of his attendants. As President he was courteous toward people with whom he had audience, but also reticent. His visitors did most of the talking. Appointments for audience were freely given, but it was not so easy to get the audience after it was granted. The General frequently took up all the time with the first few visitors and put the others off, sometimes again and again. He was credited with an unusual sense of humor, tho his dominant manner was a melancholy sedateness, due probably to his Indian blood.

Colonel Roosevelt once said of Diaz that he had "done for his country what no other living man has done for any country," and went so far as to term him (in 1908) "the greatest statesman now living." If this seems extreme, consider the tribute of Elihu Root:

Whether one considers the adventurous, daring, and chivalric incidents of his early career; whether one considers the vast work of government which his wisdom and courage and commanding character accomplished; whether one considers his singularly attractive personality, no one lives to-day whom I would rather see than President Diaz. If I were a poet, I would write poetic eulogies. If I were a musician, I would write triumphal marches. If I were a Mexican, I should feel that the stedfast loyalty of a lifetime could not be too much in return for the blessings that he had brought to my country. As I am neither poet nor Mexican, but simply one who loves justice and liberty, and hopes to see their reign among mankind progress and strengthen and become perpetual, I look to Porfirio Diaz, the President of Mexico, as one of the great men to be held up for the hero-worship of mankind.

WHY THE ATHLETICS WERE SCRAPPED

MANAGING a baseball team is a good deal more like riding on a surf-board at Waikiki Beach than any one would imagine at first thought. It is a constant effort to attain a perilous equilibrium on the crest of the wave, and then to stay there. The average manager, like the average surf-rider, is never willing to let go. Compared with the exhilaration of even a bad position on the Championship wave, to give up, go back, and start all over again seems dull and hopeless. It is only the rare manager who can see the virtue in scrapping a good team when it first goes on the decline and before it actually threatens dissolution. Such a manager, by his own statement, is Cornelius McGillicuddy, whose euphonius appellation a considerate and kindly public have translated as "Connie Mack." In his feat of managerial surf-riding, he had reached apparently the highest attainment within his power. Upon the curling, foaming wave of almost perfect ball, his team rode in balance absolute, and kept it up from one season to the next. The Athletics began to look like a team that could not lose—the mythical team of which every fan has dreamed. There was no hint of a flaw in the organization, or, at least, no hint that one lacking Connie Mack's baseball eye could see. Suddenly, however, the break came—not by accident, but pur-

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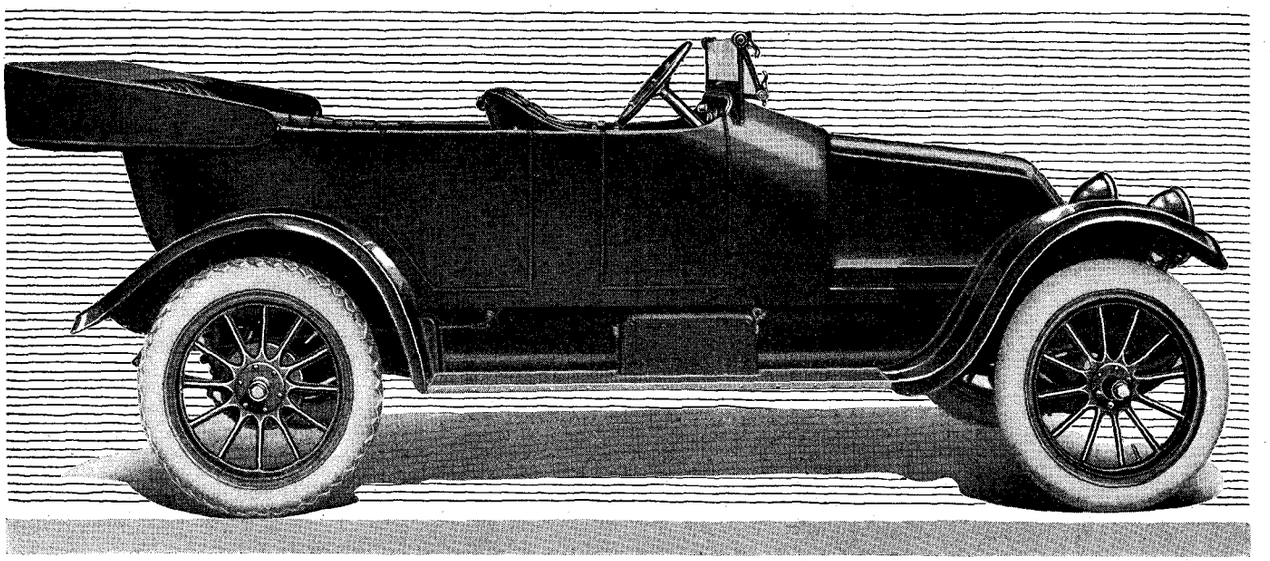

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What has happened is this: The automobile is finding its place as a matter of *service.* Buyers are looking for *simplicity,* for more comfort, for efficiency in gasoline mileage, in oil mileage, in tire mileage, *less depreciation* and *lower upkeep.*

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These informed buyers are making this the biggest year in Franklin history, with interest and inquiry growing every day.

Consider the facts—

Franklin owners average 9,000 miles to a set of tires.

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In a National test, 96 Franklin Cars ran 100 miles on low gear without stopping the engine.

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Motorists nowadays are learning how to interpret such facts as these and use them as a standard of comparison in judging a car. Not merely its operating cost, but its capital value as an investment.

A few years ago, Franklin Economy in tires, in oil, in gasoline, was likely to be regarded only as a matter of cutting down operating costs.

The buyer sees further than this today. He knows that Franklin high tire mileage proves *scientific light-weight*—the smooth-running, easy-riding quality of the Franklin Car.

That the Franklin Low Gear Run is the most searching test that could be devised for the Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling System.

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These facts are at your service if you are interested in judging your car, or any car, on the basis of efficiency, convenience, comfort.

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The Roadster weighs 2,587 lbs.; the price is $1900. The Sedan weighs 2,970 lbs.; the price is $2850. The Coupe weighs 2,810 lbs.; the price is $2600. The Berlin weighs 3,200 lbs.; the price is $3100.

Franklin Automobile Company
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Motor-Truck Trailers and Tractors

An important subject of discussion at the recent convention of the Society of Automobile Engineers was motor-truck efficiency. The convention listened to five papers on this topic by eminent engineers. Among the most suggestive from the truck owner's standpoint were those devoted to "Increasing Truck Efficiency with Trailers," "Road Tractors," and "Farm Tractors."

"Increasing Motor Truck Efficiency with Trailers" was the subject of a paper read by A. R. Miller, of the Troy Wagon Works. Mr. Miller contended that for each ton of load the commercial vehicle carries, it is capable of pulling in addition between three and four tons on a correctly designed trailer. Mr. Miller in part said:

"A 1½-ton truck can carry its rated capacity and pull 6 tons in addition, making a total of 7½ tons; a 3-ton truck can carry its rated capacity and pull 12 more tons, making a total of 15 tons. This is because, in addition to carrying capacity, every truck has another and far more important property—drawbar pull; drawbar pull moves the world's goods.

"A team of horses develops a maximum drawbar pull equal to one-quarter of its weight. On the basis of 3,000 pounds combined weight, two horses will thus deliver 750 pounds drawbar pull. The average motor-truck loaded to its rated capacity, in addition to carrying its full loads, develops a drawbar pull equal to about one-half its rated capacity. That is, a 3-ton truck fully loaded can still exert a drawbar pull of about 1½ tons. This drawbar pull, all of which is available as an extra force for doing work, should not be confused with carrying capacity.

"Comprehensive tests prove that the drawbar pull required to move a ton of material varies from 50 pounds on a brick street to 150 pounds on a sandy dirt road, no grades of consequence being considered.

"Under proper conditions of speed, road, grades and all impediments encountered in practical hauling, it has been found that an average drawbar pull of 250 pounds will haul a ton of live-load on a properly constructed vehicle.

"There are two distinct varieties of trailers in use: the semi-trailer, which is a two-wheeled affair depending upon the tractor to sustain one-third the weight, and the four-wheeled trailer which carries its own load independently of the load transported on the truck. There are very few instances in which such a semi-trailer would show the economy of the four-wheeled trailer. A trailer should follow the tractor properly, and in order to do this a four-wheeled trailer must be used, as the two-wheeled trailer does not track with the power plant.

"For use in cities it is desirable to have trailers equipped with solid rubber tires, although steel tires are practical for country work. One economy of trailers is the fact that the tire companies will guarantee 60 per cent. greater mileage on trailer tires than on truck tires; and another is that the premium for liability insurance covering trailers is only 25 per cent. of that on trucks."

The subject of Road Tractors was handled by Frank H. Trego, Chief Engineer of the Knox Motors Company. Tractors were placed by Mr. Trego under three classifications:

1.—The tractor vehicle designed primarily for pulling.

2.—A four-wheeled power-driven vehicle of short wheelbase, constructed to support the front end of a two-wheeled trailer.

3.—The type in which the frame supporting the mechanism, seats and steering devices is not extended to the rear for the support of the front of the two-wheeled trailer, but supports the latter on an independent axle with independent springs and fifth wheel.

Mr. Trego's paper was devoted to discussing the advantages of this third type of vehicle.

He said that "The Chicago Telephone Co. is hauling in one two-wheeled trailer a load of 25 tons of lead-covered cable, at least 40 per cent. of which is resting upon the driving axle of the tractor. The Borden Condensed Milk Co., in Brooklyn, N. Y., has a fleet of tractors and trailers, all of which handle day and night loads of 10½ tons of milk and ice in two-wheeled trailers. One sand quarry company, near Westfield, Mass., hauled 46,000 pounds of molding sand in a two-wheeled double-bottom dump trailer 2 miles in 16 minutes and dumped the load in the foundry yard. Tractors are frequently used for handling low-hung trailers with loads of 15 to 25 tons of stone.

"The principal advantages of a tractor can be summed up as follows:

"The spreading of the weight over three axles is easier on roads, bridges and tires than with the load on two axles.

"The short turning possible, owing to the fact that the tractor driving wheels will swing around under the trailer the same as the front wheels of the horse-drawn vehicle. Tractors and trailers can be turned around in a remarkably small space by backing once and can be turned around without backing in from 25 to 35 feet. This is especially advantageous on narrow roads and in small yards.

"Several wagons may be used, one loading, one moving and one unloading, thus keeping the power plant busy all the time, as in railroad practise. These several wagons may all be pulled at once, if desired. Many times it is not desirable to unload the trailer upon its arrival at destination and the loads can often stand on extra trailers until needed."

Many interesting facts on the possibilities of "Farm Tractors" were brought out in a paper read by Philip S. Rose.

The magnitude of the farm power problem was emphasized by Mr. Rose. There are on farms in the United States twenty-five million horses and mules with a total valuation of $2,842,000,000. It takes an average of five acres of land to provide food for each one of these twenty-five million animals.

The high price of tractors at first made their purchase prohibitive to many farmers, but machines are now available for so low as $350.

Tracing the development of the Farm Tractor, Mr. Rose said:

"Prior to 1912 all of the tractors were heavy, powerful machines designed especially for the breaking of new land. Very little effort was made to develop a machine suitable for old tilled farms. After the slump in 1912 a number of the companies brought out machines of medium weight and power suitable for the large farms in the Corn Belt. These machines developed from 20 to 35 horse-power and were capable of hauling five or six plows. Last year marked the advent of the very small light-weight machine. There is now a large number of light-weight tractors on the market ranging in weight from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds and selling at from $350 to $850. These light-weight tractors are supposed to be able to pull about two plows and do the work of three good horses.

"It is not likely that a standard type of tractor motor will be developed for several years. The leaders are very far from agreement."

Apropos of Farm Tractors it is of interest to note that the French farmers are now keenly interested in the efficiency of these machines, particularly American machines, which have been recently demonstrated in France. Speaking of this subject, *The Automobile* says:

"There is and will be for a long time a dearth of agricultural labor and this shortage can only be met by the use of motor tractors. The French farmer is ready to adopt such machines. For 6 years he has been carefully educated to the value of gasoline on the land, this work having been undertaken by both automobile and farmers' associations, and if the average farmer has not broken away with tradition he has at any rate been convinced in his own mind that at some date he would have to make use of motor traction in his fields. The war has determined that that date shall be the year 1915.

"As an indication of the seriousness with which this problem is being studied, a practical demonstration of gas tractors in use on the land was made a few days ago in an important agricultural district 40 miles to the southwest of Paris. It is a mighty difficult matter at the present time to get up any demonstration in France which does not have the prosecution of the war as its direct object. Thus it is most significant that this event should have been attended by an official delegate from the Ministry of Agriculture, by French staff officers, by officers attached to the corps charged with the work of relieving civilian distress, and by the leading farmers of the surrounding country. The demonstration had been organized by the enterprising French agent of an American machinery company, and comprised five makes of machines, four of which were entirely suitable for French conditions."

Since the first days when gasoline was applied to the propulsion of trucks, trailers and tractors, THE LITERARY DIGEST has exerted its influence in aiding the development of this new form of work-power. If in your industry you could use a truck or tractor, send us a detailed explanation of your conditions and we shall be glad to put you in touch with experts qualified to give you reliable information.

MOTOR-TRUCK DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest

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posely perpetrated by the man who had made the team. In no time at all the Athletics were but fragments scattered over the whole of baseballdom. The peerless team has been scrapped by its master. What was the explanation?

"The claim has been made that I broke up my team for the sake of economy," says Mack ruefully. If people will believe that, there is nothing you can do about it but let them, and the fact that Connie himself has nothing now and has never yet made a fortune from baseball is a fact that people will believe only when it is proved to them. He did not break up "the greatest baseball machine ever put together" for money, but because he foresaw the end of that machine and knew that it was already time to build a new one. This way teams have of going to pieces is nothing new, nor can it be averted. As Mr. McGillicuddy explains in his exclusive interview for the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, the greatest teams are the most susceptible to this fatality. For example:

The Baltimore Orioles, a wonderful machine of the latter '90s, went to pieces through this strange feeling that crops out in great clubs. Almost all of that famous team came to believe they knew as much as Manager Hanlon, and that they had made him. They also seemed to think that they were ready for managerial positions. As it happened, some of them were qualified, but that feeling broke up that team. When any great club goes along for about five years, sweeping everything before it, the feeling that they are the important cogs in the machine crops out in certain players and then jealousy and dissension arise.

The Cubs went the same road as the Orioles. It was a veteran team and many of the men began to believe Chance did not know any more about the game than they did, and they came to think that he was not a necessity. The men gradually drifted away, as they were cultivating different ideas. The break naturally had to come when that team spirit disappeared, and so both the Oriole and Cub teams went to pieces fast, just a year or two before their time.

Ambition was not the cause of the Athletic break-up, but rather the premiums that were being placed on good ball-players all over the country. Instead of thinking of baseball first, the men began to think of the high salaries that they might get. Connie Mack saw that this was becoming an obsession and perceived that there was no course but to begin again with younger men, who would play first of all for the game itself. On similar occasions before, he had been able to take some time in preparation for the break, so that the new team was begun before the old one was broken. So it was in 1907. He felt the team slipping while yet Detroit was a comfortable distance behind. On that occasion, says he:

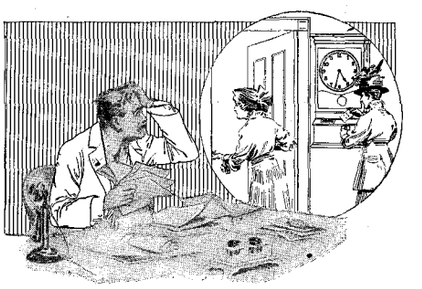
While the fight was hottest I slipt off time and again and got the men that I believed I needed to fill the weak spots. Therefore when the 1908 season started I sent my team of veterans out to get a flying start. I realized they must go off fast if we were to make any sort of a showing, as the Detroit club was young, fast, and powerful in all departments. It was only a question of time before we would succumb unless we got a tremendous lead. In the meantime I had gradually been schooling Baker, Collins, Barry, McInnis, Coombs, and a few others, tho a few of them were not actually with the team at the time. The break came sooner than I had expected, as my veterans could not stand the pace long. But I was ready with my new team. I placed everything on a make-or-break basis with my youngsters, and in this respect we are very much in the same position to-day, only that I have not a chance to prepare for the future.

When I first sent Barry, McInnis, and Collins into the game the fans laughed, as they all looked like fizzles; but I knew they had the stuff and that it would come out in time. I was forced to pull them out of the game after a time; but I kept them in when they were going at their poorest clip, because I knew they would learn something and that they would be ready when I called on them again. A youngster who has started to lose confidence in himself belongs on the bench for a few days, where he can watch the fellow who succeeds him make a few misplays. He sits there and says to himself: "I have something on that fellow, and I'll show them when I get in there." And he invariably does show them if he has the stuff in him.

I kept Haas on the mound the other day for the same reason. I have watched this lad work, and I knew he had the stuff. Had I pulled him out of the game I might have hurt his confidence. As it was, he learned something every inning he pitched, which will come in handy on his next appearance. It was a game that brought his mistakes clearly before him, and that is why I allowed him to continue. If we had been in the pennant race I would have pulled him out, of course. The next time I use him I will pull him out if he gets a bad start, as he has seen most of his glaring faults, and it would hurt him to leave him in too long on his second start. I knew he was not right in the second inning, and was really anxious to see how he would act.

In the same way he defends Malone, who, he feels, is destined to be a second Collins. There are others already gathering, whose gradual arrival will go unmarked, but who will one day form a baseball machine even greater than that that has been broken. "Combination is the key-note to championship ball teams." A team is not a thing of nine separate parts linked together by their manager's skill and cleverness. It is one instrument, one machine, solid and unshakable, welded together of parts that fit perfectly each into each. Mr. McGillicuddy believes that another year will find the critics praising his foresight. He will rest on that and say no more, except, in conclusion, to answer one criticism that is frequently heard:

Some people say, "Why doesn't Connie Mack go out and get some good minor leaguers?" But I don't work on those lines. Except in some very rare instances players of the higher class minor leagues do not appeal to me, because I have my own ideas



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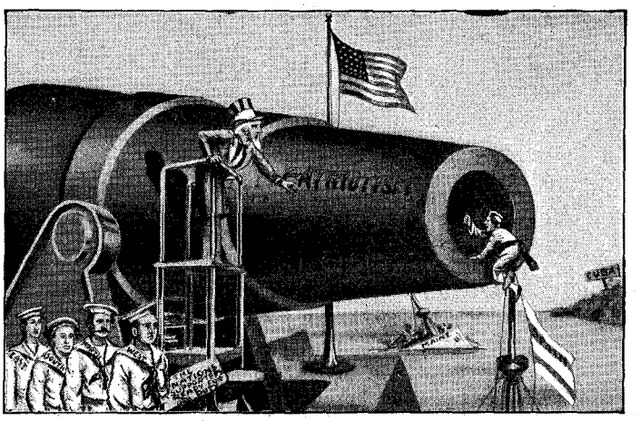

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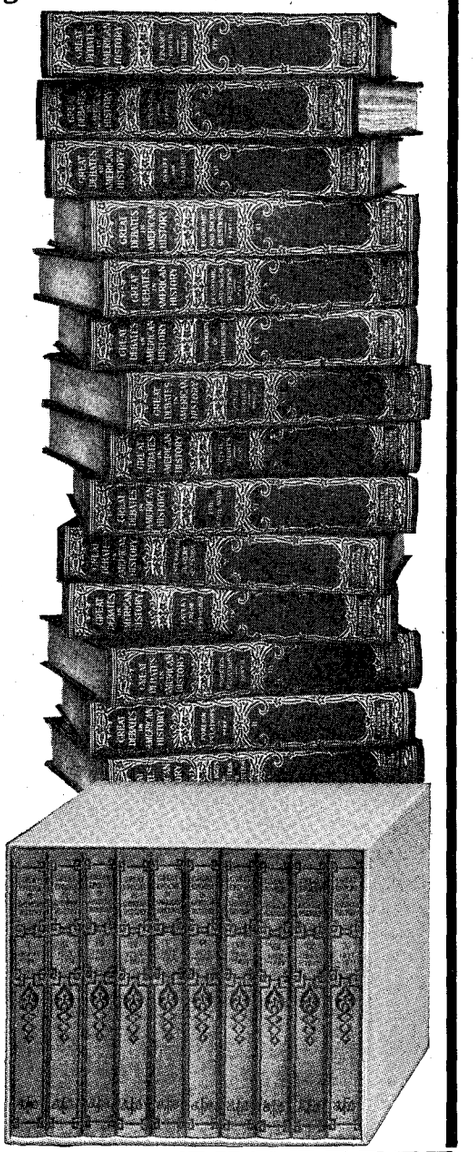

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There are understood to be weighty reasons why nothing must be known in England of the composition of the mixed artillery force which under General Jivkovitch, military commander of the district, has charge of the defense of Belgrade. One can say nothing, then, except that the force is charmingly cosmopolitan, and that the young gentlemen (I cannot happily at the moment remember their nationality, for I have not seen them since lunch) who have charge of the picket-boat commonly known as *The Terror of the Danube* have great larks with it. They poke their way on dark nights into creeks and passages where they are not in the least expected and annoy the Austrians dreadfully.

The Austrians have three picket-gunboats which look like toy dreadnoughts with machine guns mounted in their turrets. Any one of them could eat up the *Terror* in a few minutes if it could get at it. Ten days ago one of the dreadnoughts chased it into a prepared mine-field and the dreadnoughts' remnants drifted ashore on Koiara Island in midstream, where the hull and turrets are plainly visible from Belgrade.

The young gentleman in command of the *Terror* has within the last two days been decorated by his Government, and most thoroughly has he earned it. Night after night he and those with him go gaily on errands of the utmost danger, and they keep fairly terrorized an enemy force of monitors and gunboats and whatnots of literally more than a hundred times their strength.

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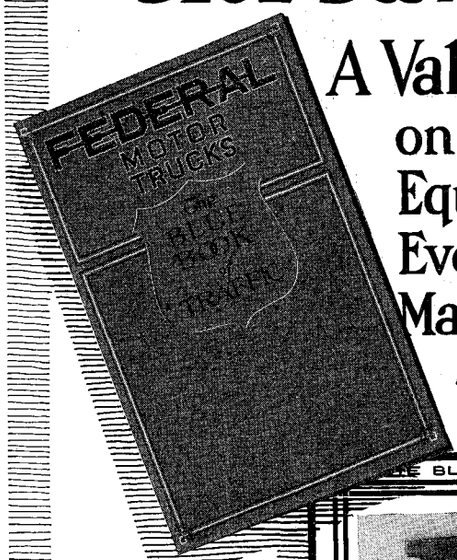

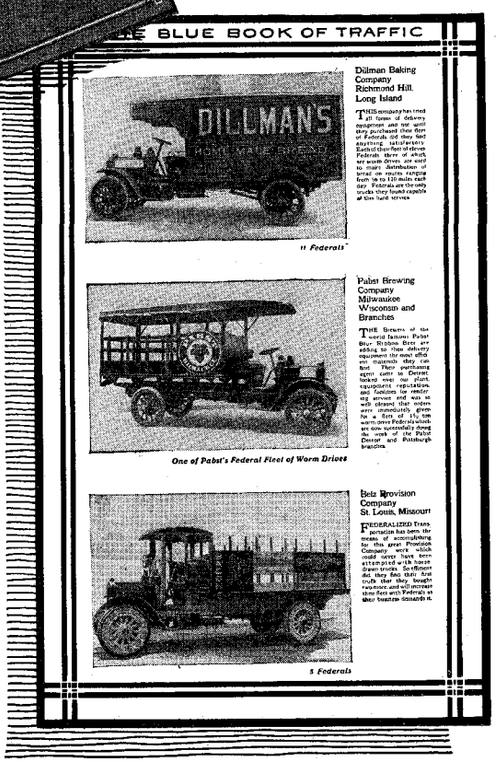
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al-lay', 1 a-lē'; 2 ă-lā', *vt.* [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-[2] + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

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Unanswerable.—"Can you wonder that our statesmen sometimes make mistakes? Why, only yesterday I got into a bus that was going in the wrong direction!"—*Punch.*

Prerequisite.—"Are you unmarried?" inquired the census man.

"Oh, dear, no," said the little lady, blushing; "I've never even been married."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Telling Her.—"My man, where did you become such an expert swimmer?"

"Why, lady," responded our hero, modestly, "I used to be a traffic cop in Venice."—*Buffalo Express.*

Woman's Part.—MISS VINE—"Do you favor women proposing?"

MRS. OAKS—"Certainly not. When a woman picks out a man she should make him propose."—*Houston Chronicle.*

A Star Performer.—"And is this man to come into this court with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and to draw fifteen bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity?" asked an English barrister. There was no reply.—*Christian Register.*

Enough Said.—CIVILIAN YOUTH—"It's all very well to talk about policewomen. But what could they do against us men?"

PATRIOTIC MAIDEN (promptly)—"I suppose the authorities think that they would be quite a match for those who have remained at home."—*Punch.*

Phone Frenzy.—"I believe," said the impatient man, as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."

"Didn't know you cared for fishing."

"I don't ordinarily. But it's the only chance I have of finding myself at the end of a line that isn't busy."—*Washington Star.*

Penalties of Genius.—CUBIST ARTIST (who is being arrested for espionage by local constable)—"My dear man, have you no esthetic sense? Can't you see that this picture is an emotional impression of the inherent gladness of spring?"

CONSTABLE—"Stow it, Clarence! D'ter think I don't know a bloomin' plan when I sees one?"—*Punch.*

Woman's Broader View.—"Well, Maria," said Jiggles after the Town Election, "for whom did you vote this morning?"

"I crossed off the names of all the candidates," returned Mrs. Jiggles, "and wrote out my principles on the back of my ballot. This is no time to consider individuals and their little personal ambitions."—*New York Times.*

Prowess.—Apropos the Russian officer who, according to yesterday's official *communiqué*, "received in a very short space of time ten thousand bombs on his front," there was a report of the battle of Santiago, published by an American paper, in which it was stated that "Admiral Sampson had a very narrow escape. He was hit on the brow by a six-inch shell, which bounded off."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Only He Didn't.—" Most of the world's real literature was written by poor authors in their garrets."

" Quite so! Homer, for example, wrote in the Attic."—*Boston Transcript.*

Read It Again.—Eugene Clough, of Ellsworth Falls, has a calf, born Tuesday, which has three perfectly formed hind legs. One of the hind legs is grown where a foreleg should be.—*Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette.*

Emancipated.—" I have just been reading the Constitution of the United States."

" Well? "

" And I was surprized to find out how many rights a fellow really has."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Narrow Margin.—NEW MAN ON THE ROAD—" What is the best time for me to see the head of this firm I'm working for, boy? "

OFFICE BOY—" Between the time he gets your sales-account and the time he gets your expense-account."—*Puck.*

Condescension.—Modesty is an engaging quality in a young man, and the War Office is said to have appreciated the letter of a youth with no military experience whatever who, in applying for a commission, stated that he would be quite willing to start as a lieutenant.—*Punch.*

Why It Is.—" Why do they call 'em fountain pens? I should say reservoir pen would be the better name. A reservoir contains liquids; a fountain throws 'em around."

" I think fountain pen is the proper name," said the party of the second part.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Unwilling Target.—The Home Secretary, we understand, can not see his way to allow a distinguished Anglo-German who dwells in our midst with his family to exhibit, with a view to safeguarding his home against *Zeppelins*, an illuminated sky-sign bearing the words "*Gute leute wohnen hier*" (" Good people live here ").—*Punch.*

Less Than Human.—Tom, the country six-year-old, presenting himself one day in even more than his usual state of dust and disorder, was asked by his mother if he would not like to be a little city boy, and always be nice and clean in white suits and shoes and stockings. Tom answered scornfully: " They're not children; they're pets."—*Harper's Monthly.*

The Danger.—At the Capitol one day a California Representative was discoursing on the sport of fishing for tuna off the Pacific coast.

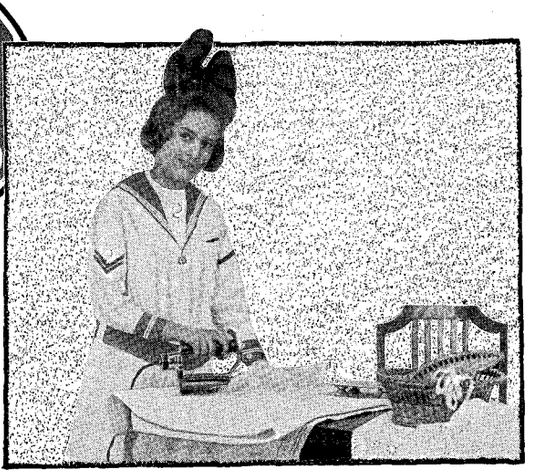
" We go out in small motor-boats," said the Representative, " and fish with a long line baited with flying fish. Anything less than a hundred-pound tuna isn't considered good sport."

Just then a colored messenger, who had been listening, stept up.

" 'Scuse me, suh," said he, wide-eyed, " but did I understand yo' to say dat yo' went fishin' fo' hundred-pound fish in a little motah-boat? "

" Yes," said the Congressman, with a smile, " we go out frequently."

" But," urged the darky, " ain't yo' 'feared yo' might ketch one? "—*Houston Chronicle.*



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In addition to these things there are shown copies of educational publications, works on art, flower-growing, gardening, history, biography, travel, theology, child-training, and medicine. There are also books for children and miscellaneous volumes covering various other subjects of interest. Beautiful book covers are a special feature of this part of the exhibit, and another interesting item is the display of diplomas and medals awarded to Funk & Wagnalls Company for various exhibits at other International Expositions.

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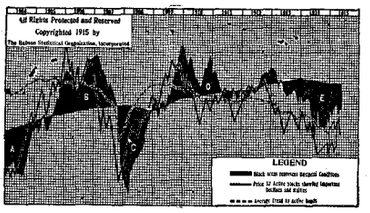

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THE HUGE BRITISH LOAN AND THE FRENCH LOAN

GREAT BRITAIN and France have recently been as busy with financial as with military strategy, and, in the opinion of the Boston *News Bureau*, "it may well happen that the former will eventually contribute the more to victory." Great Britain's most recent action, by which a loan up to $5,000,000,000 was provided for, is accepted as striking evidence of the immensity and intensity of the war at its present stage. This action amounted practically to what might be called "a huge blank check," with which not only to provide new sinews of war, but to recast the whole existing structure of British funded debt, by taking up also the outstanding consols and the first war-loan, the whole mass of debt being put on a 4½ per cent. basis.

Before the war began the British national debt was nearly $3,500,000,000. It will now, after consols have been scaled down one-third, through an exchange at the higher interest-basis, approach $5,000,000,000. In the matter of interest-charge, which the public must pay, all this means a jump from $87,000,000 to $225,000,000 per year. It is agreed generally (and reports from London as to subscriptions fully justify that opinion) that the popularization of the new loan, by issuing bonds and vouchers in denominations so small as to be within reach of the humblest workingman, was an act of wisdom. The very first reports as to the reception of the loan indicated strong success, especially as regards the inclination and ability of the small investors. On the sentimental side this loan gave an opportunity for showing that this is "a people's war" in Great Britain quite as much as in Germany A loan of $5,000,000,000 was declared by *The Wall Street Journal* to be "the most tremendous piece of national financing the world has ever seen." The writer said further:

"Prior to the war British consols were a 2½ per cent. security. They sold, indeed, thanks to some foolish purchases for the Post-office Savings-Bank account, at 114, when they were on a 2¾ per cent. basis, following the Goschen conversion of 1888. They are now convertible to a 4½ per cent. security, redeemable in 1945.

"It is entirely probable that a great many holders of the old consols will not convert. But the world's premier security is now placed officially upon a 4½ per cent. basis. The old consols were virtually irredeemable. The national debt was liquidated by purchase of them in the open market, and every dollar below par was so much gain for the British Treasury. But the exigencies of the war are patriotically met. Great Britain is on a 4½ per cent. basis, frankly and honestly. She is not lying to her foreign creditors. She announces the real price of money in her desperate need, and the British public does the rest.

"If ever there was such a thing as sentiment in finance, poetry and heroism in a popular subscription, here it is. It is the frank and manly way of facing the financial truth. Consols will be back on a 2½ per cent. basis long before the redemption of the new war-loan. But the British subject, citizen, patriot, dives down into his pocket and finds five shillings to subscribe to the loan. To call it a popular success is putting it weakly. It is a kind of munition of war more impressive than the greatest shells factories can manufacture."

On July 13 the number of subscribers to the loan had reached 550,000, the aggregate of their contribution being close to $3,000,000,000. Subscriptions at the Post-office had not been closed at that time, but it was known that 547,000 persons had subscribed through that channel for $75,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, announced in the House of Commons that this "gigantic total represents only new stock, and does not include any stock issued for purposes of conversion." It was "far and away the largest amount ever subscribed in the history of the world." The scenes around the Bank of England at the time of closing the loan were described as "such as would go down in history as an interesting sidelight on the biggest war-loan ever made." An extra force of clerks had to be kept at this bank and others, working until midnight to classify the applications. The real facts as to this loan are believed not to have been well understood in this country. *The Journal of Commerce* recently quoted "an international banker of prominence" who had just returned from England as explaining the real situation in this wise:

"Chancellor McKenna had only been a few days in his new office when he dropt a bomb among the British public by offering them virtually a billion sterling loan bearing 4½ per cent. at par. I heard a lot of people calling this extravagant finance. They expected a 4 per cent. bond, but they do not understand the conditions. That 4½ per cent. arrangement is not extravagant finance; it is necessary finance. The truth is that the English public did not give adequate support to their last war-loan of £350,000,000 in 3½ per cents. issued at 95, redeemable at par in ten to thirteen years. I was told that the public subscriptions to that £350,000,000 did not exceed £80,000,000. The banks took £100,000,000 at the outset, and after that they took another £50,000,000, and I believe they had still got that £150,000,000 in their vaults last week, while insurance companies and other financial institutions had the balance of £120,000,000. The entire loan was taken up all right, but all of it did not get distributed among the public.

"That situation presented a problem to bankers, financiers, and statesmen in London, and they saw that they must offer much better terms if they wanted to raise another £500,000,000, and that is why they decided on the 4½ per cent. rate. At the same time the bankers urged upon the Government that something must be done about the £150,000,000 of old loan that they held, because the issue of a 4½ per cent. bond would naturally knock points off the previous 3½ per cent. So that was why they arranged to allow the old loan to be converted into the new, but only on condition that the holder applied for an equal amount of the new loan.

"Then the bankers took up the question of consols. There is £536,000,000 of consols in issue carrying only 2½ per cent. and redeemable only at the pleasure of the Government. The issue of a new 4½ per cent. loan meant that the actual intrinsic value of consols is only about 50 @ 55 per

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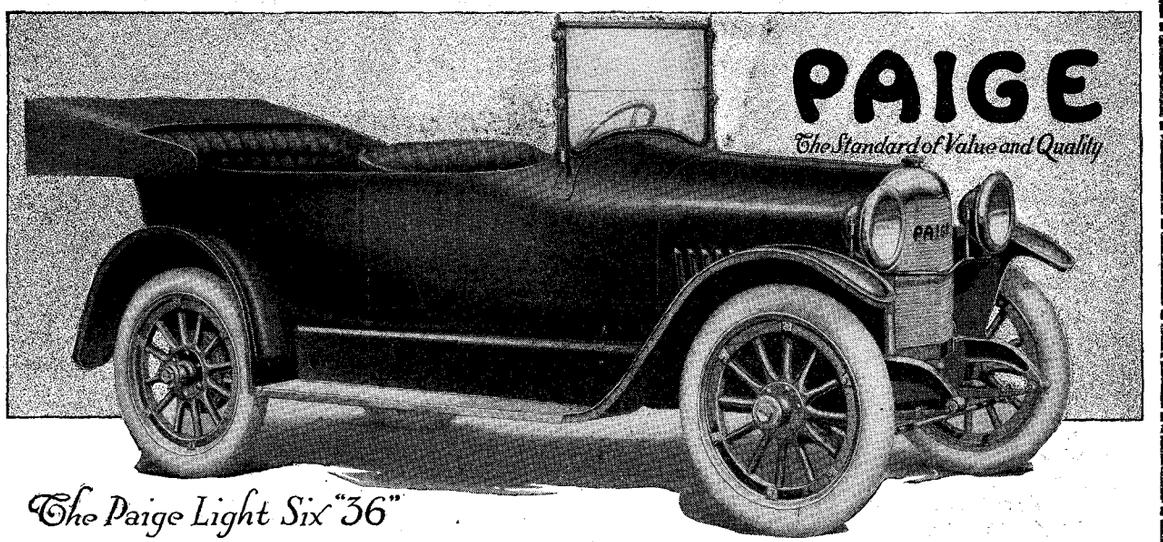

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cent., tho the price was pegged up at 66⅓, and unsalable at that. In order to give some support to this stock, which used to be the 'premier security' of Great Britain, they have given the right to purchasers of the new loan to convert £75 of consols into £50 of new loan in respect of every £100 of new loan bought for cash. This gave consols a conversion value of about 66⅔ per cent.; but it was found that consols still remained unsalable for want of buyers, and so they reduced the minimum fixt price to 65 with the idea that this would create a demand for conversion purposes and so enable poor holders of consols to sell out and buy the war-loan.

"The right to convert consols was appreciated by holders who have sufficient money to buy the new loan and so qualify for the right to convert, but it was very hard on holders who have not sufficient money to qualify. It is equivalent to the hardship of a reorganization scheme on stockholders who can not afford to pay the assessment on their stock.

"There is one point about the new loan which makes it very attractive in comparison with other securities and that is a promise by the Government that if any further war-loan is issued on a more favorable basis than 4½ per cent., the holders of the present loan will be able to exchange into the next. Suppose the British Government should need to issue a 5 per cent. loan later on, that will inevitably depreciate the value of all existing securities, but the present loan will be unique because it would then automatically become a 5 per cent. issue too. This is obviously a big attraction, and there is no doubt that enormous applications for the present loan are pouring in. It will unquestionably be the biggest piece of financing yet attempted in financial history."

Simultaneously with the announcement of the British loan the French Chamber of Deputies, by 492 to 1, voted a quarterly loan of $1,120,000,000, which is at the rate of $4,480,000 a year, or close to the amount of the British "blank check." The two instances led the Boston *News Bureau* to make an interesting statement on financing for the two countries since the war began:

"War-expenditures have naturally been progressive. France the more quickly struck its stride in the matter of spending, with England's bill following the slower creation of a new Army. How the respective expenditures have amounted may be roughly indicated as follows:

	England	*France*
First 5 months	$870,000,000	$1,340,000,000
Second 6 months	2,140,000,000	2,000,000,000
Third 3 months	1,380,000,000	1,120,000,000
Total 14 months	$4,390,000,000	$4,460,000,000

"In peace times France was lately spending about $1,100,000,000 in the course of fourteen months. Thus the extra military bill in that period is about $3,360,000,000, or $240,000,000 a month. In the same period the extra British expenditures figure out around $245,000,000 a month, placing the two Allies pretty much on the same footing of financial effort.

"The French public in April and May subscribed to $400,000,000 of the national defense bonds, at 5½ per cent. interest, thus falling somewhat short of the current rate of needed income. The handicap on the French situation is the degree to which ordinary revenues have been impaired by enemy occupation of the richest 5 per cent. of French area, resulting in a deficit of over $300,000,000 up to last month. This has been in turn covered by borrowings from the Bank of France, for which the maximum limit was lately raised from $1,200,000,000 to $1,800,000,000, the

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Bank being granted, on the other hand, authority to raise its note issue from $2,400,000,000 to $3,000,000,000.

"In turn, again, there has been the recent resort to placing of $300,000,000 of French treasury notes with the British Government, secured by the shifting to London of one-third that total in French gold, which still leaves the Bank of France gold stock standing at the large figure of $675,000,000.

"France has always been rich. Her people have possest $50 per capita in gold and silver, as against $33 in this country and about $22 in England and Germany. And France, fighting 'to the end,' as her Finance Minister declares, is not sparing either men or money."

GOOD WORDS FOR RAILROADS FROM HOWARD ELLIOTT

At a Fourth-of-July celebration in Peterboro, N. H., Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven Railroad, made an address that has been much commented on in financial and railroad circles. It was outlined recently in *The Financial Chronicle*, this outline being in part as follows:

"In the United States, said Mr. Elliott, there were, in 1914, 252,959 miles of railroad, being 8½ miles per each hundred square miles of territory and one mile per each 391 of population. Of total revenues of 3,047 millions a net 850¼ millions over expenses was returned to the people in the form of taxes, interest, and a limited amount of dividends. The transportation furnished in 1914 was equivalent to carrying the total population 350 miles, and the freight transportation was equivalent to hauling one ton 2,887 miles per head of population; the equivalent haul of a ton per head being only 286 miles in the United Kingdom, 318 miles in Austria-Hungary, 365 miles in France, and 582 miles in Germany.

"American roads do more work in hauling, and for less money, than do those of any other country, said Mr. Elliott. The average rate for hauling one ton one mile ranges from 2.39 cents in the United Kingdom down to 1.17 cents in Russia, but in the United States it is 0.729 cent. Yet now, for one or another reason, more than 30,000 miles of our roads, with outstanding securities of 1,816 millions, are in receivership, with several other great roads on the ragged edge. Mr. Elliott might have added that the average American realizes the indispensableness and the personal relation of the railroad to himself about as the average small boy realizes the indispensableness of his father; road and father are regarded as a sort of natural gift or thing of course, to be accepted and utilized, but entirely open to complaint and criticism.

"Not very long ago the Federal Supreme Court affirmed the power of a State to regulate fire-insurance rates, on the strange and dangerous ground that insurance is an indispensable commodity, which means that it is somebody's affair to furnish it, at his own cost and risk, if need be; transportation is similarly (and with somewhat more excuse) held to be due from somebody, and the old unexprest yet potent notion still persists that railroads belong to some dimly perceived third party (Government and the people being the other two), and that everything is owed by and nothing in particular is owed to this third party.

"The notion of 'Wall-Street' ownership survives all disproof as to railroads, as also concerning banks. The stockholders of the Pennsylvania, for example, now exceed 93,000, being over 3,100 more than a year

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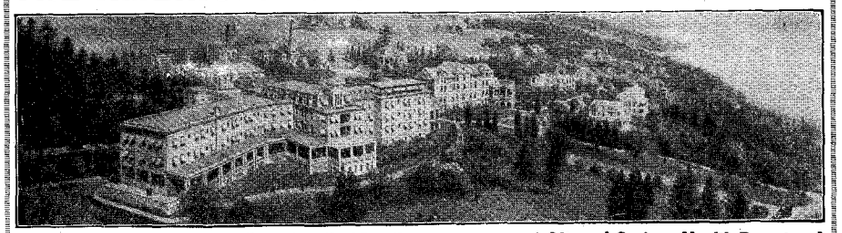

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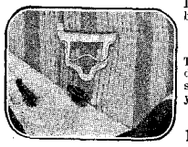

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ago. About one-half the stock is owned in this State and about 28 per cent. in Pennsylvania, but there are more than 16,000 stockholders in New England, more than 16,000 scattered in other parts of this country, and nearly 12,000 abroad. There are nearly 49,000 women holders, an increase of over 1,500 in the past year; their holdings average 63 shares; they are 48.22 per cent. of the total number of shareholders, and they own altogether 28.09 per cent. of the whole. To say that the distribution of railroad ownership, through the securities in the financial foundations of a great number of public institutions, runs through the number of persons interested in those institutions to an almost endless expansion would only repeat what has been often pointed out; yet still there is little public concern felt about railroad prosperity, and still less sympathy felt in railroad troubles.

"Mr. Elliott pronounced it not only a material but a social and moral question 'whether, under present conditions, the railroads can be ready to serve the people when the next great uplift in business comes.' 'There are signs now,' he said, 'that we are approaching the time when the country will obtain the full benefit of the corporate form of doing business, without the evils.' Admitting that errors have been made in corporate conduct, he perceived quite as clearly that there has been great mischief wrought by the professional agitator to whom agitation has become his living.

"Mr. Elliott is hopeful about the menace of organized labor. Just as the people took notice of trusts and undertook to regulate them, 'so will the country in time consider the problem of the labor organizations and correct any errors in them. I believe,' he added, 'the majority of our people feel that when a man earns his living by working for a public-service corporation he enters into a moral contract to do that work, upon which the whole people depend, until he is mustered out of his place in some orderly manner; that he owes that duty to society just as much as a soldier owes a duty to remain in the army until he is released in a lawful manner.'

"This is the notion of military or semi-military allegiance which has hardly begun yet to be taken up in public consideration; on the contrary, the striking employee who interrupts or threatens an indispensable public service is not regarded as a deserter from duty but as a freeman standing for his rights and as entitled to passive acquiescence, if not to active sympathy. This public attitude, utterly wrong in every aspect of it, must be changed, and Mr. Elliott seems to imply a faith that it will be, altho we think him premature in ascribing this feeling to even a considerable minority of Americans."

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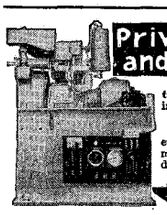

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

July 7.—Paris reports German attacks on Pilken, in Belgium, repulsed and several hundred yards of German trenches taken near the railway station at Souchez. Berlin claims a counter in which all but a small portion of these entrenchments are regained. On the right bank of the Aisne and before Beausejour the Allies have gained slight advantages by the use of mines. Soissons is again bombarded.

July 8.—London reports that the French artillery force a German withdrawal along the Yser Canal, in which prisoners and heavy ordnance are abandoned. In the Vosges, the French force a wedge half a mile deep into the German line, seizing trenches taken by the Germans at great cost on June 22. This position enables the French to enfilade the enemy.

July 9.—A dispatch announces the 250th consecutive day in which Arras has suffered from German shells. The 3 per cent. of the former inhabitants who remain dwell in cellars. All dwellings are damaged and the beautiful City Hall destroyed.

July 13.—At Souchez the Germans conclude a two-days' struggle with a half-mile gain on a 600-yard front.

July 14.—Paris claims serious damage to a German station in northern France through air bombardment. The German Crown Prince's forces gain two-thirds of a mile in the Argonne region, west of Verdun.

IN THE SOUTH

July 7.—The Italian armored cruiser *Amalfi* is sunk by an Austrian submarine in the upper Adriatic.

July 10.—Rome reports the rapid advance of the Italians toward Innichen, in an endeavor to cut one of the railroad-lines supplying Trent. From the top of Monte Piano, 7,630 feet high, they are bombarding the Landro fortifications, two miles distant. On the Carnic front the Austrians are reported in the offensive.

July 12.—The Italians execute a cavalry raid to within three miles of Trieste. Innsbruck dispatches announce that an Austrian attempt to invade Italian territory at Kreusberg is heavily repulsed. The Italians hold their own at Gargav on the Isonzo against heavy attacks.

July 13.—Dragging their artillery to a height of 6,600 feet, near Roskofel, declares a report originating in Austria, the Italians in the Carnic Alps succeed in capturing a stretch of two miles of Austrian trenches.

IN THE EAST

July 7.—Vienna announces that powerful reenforcements brought up by the Russians at Lublin, southern Poland, have compelled a general withdrawal of Austrian troops at that point.

July 8.—Dispatches relate that the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, in his haste to capture Lublin, so separates himself from the German allies as to be surrounded and partially trapt by the Russians, surrendering 15,000 men, and losing heavily otherwise.

Constantinople reports little definite advantage on either side on the Gallipoli Peninsula, save the capture of

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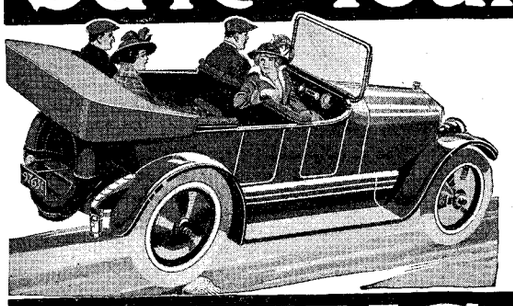

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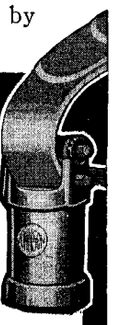

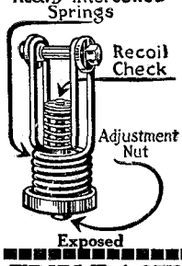

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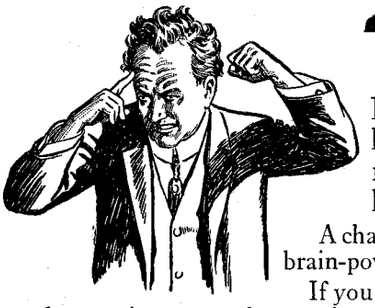

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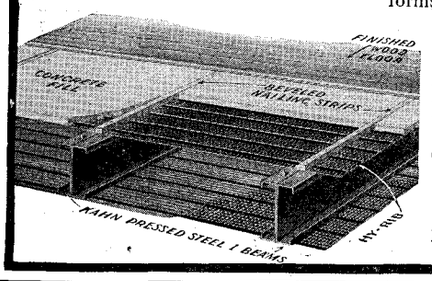

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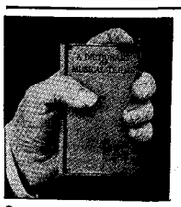

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two trenches at Sedd-el-Bahr by the Turks. Rome claims that there are 90,000 wounded in Constantinople with daily increase, and that the Turks are seeking for some hope of peace. It is rumored that the Sultan is dead, and that his death is being concealed by the Young Turks for political reasons.

July 10.—While Berlin reports the situation in southern Poland unchanged, it is averred from other sources that the Austrian Archduke is out of touch with General von Mackensen. He is reported in full retreat.

GENERAL

July 1.—German official reports show that 136 Allied air-ships have been brought down and destroyed up to June 22. Of these, 57 were French and 47 British.

July 7.—An explosion occurs and fire breaks out on the Atlantic transport-liner *Minnehaha*, laden with munitions and war-supplies. Tho three days out, the ship is able to put in at Halifax and extinguish the fire without great damage.

July 8.—The entire German forces in German Southwest Africa surrender unconditionally to General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa.

The British Admiralty announces that the German war-ship sunk in the Baltic during the skirmish of Russian and German ships on July 2 was the victim of an English submarine.

July 10.—A Bern dispatch estimates the Prussian casualties for the war, up to July 1, at 1,504,523, based upon the latest casualty lists.

July 11.—The German cruiser *Königsberg* is destroyed by two British river monitors in the Rufiji River, German East Africa.

July 13.—The British force on the Continent is officially announced as 460,000.

GENERAL FOREIGN

July 10.—General Pablo Gonzales, leader of the Carranza forces, occupies Mexico City after two days' desultory fighting.

July 13.—Floods are reported in China, in the provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, of unprecedented violence, in which entire villages are wiped out and many lives are lost.

Food is rushed to Mexico City to relieve the starving, and the water-supply of the city is secured by the Carranzistas. General Carranza issues strict orders against looting and disorder of all kinds, and busies himself in the reorganization of the financial and commercial interests.

July 14.—A great ceremony in Paris celebrates the removal of the body of Claude Joseph Rouget de l'Isle, composer of the "Marseillaise," from Choisy-le-Roi to its future resting-place in the Hôtel des Invalides.

DOMESTIC

July 8.—A corn crop of 2,814,000,000 bushels is estimated in the Government corn report, exceeding expectations by 60,000,000 bushels.

Labor's National Peace Council, headed by Representatives Buchanan and Fowler, of Illinois, protests to Secretary of State Lansing that not fewer than nine vessels are lading with war-munitions in New York Harbor in violation of our neutrality.

July 9.—A reply from Germany to President Wilson's note is received. It suggests means by which American citizens

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may avoid danger from German torpedoes, but refuses to abandon the present submarine warfare.

The United States Government takes full charge of the Sayville wireless plant of the Atlantic Communication Company.

An injunction drawn by a taxpayer to restrain the Illinois State Treasurer from paying specific appropriations totaling $2,000,000 implicates Governor Dunne and other high State officials as combining to mulct the State treasury for personal profit.

July 12.—At the request of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Thomas A. Edison consents to head the new civilian advisory board to develop improved means for conducting war on land and sea.

In New York City 85,000 garment-workers strike for higher wages.

July 13.—A strike that is the result of a dispute between two labor factions and which makes no demand upon the men's employers occurs at the Remington Arms plant in Bridgeport, Conn. Officials of the company claim German instigation.

July 14.—The State Department directs Ambassador Page to represent to the British Government the unfair treatment in the matter of detention of meat-products of which the packers in this country feel they are the victims.

Twenty-three of the lepers at the Culion Colony are discharged as cured, owing to treatment with chaulmoogra oil as perfected by Dr. Mercado, a Filipino physician.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. M.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'Almost every one of the twenty-five men of the crew were thrown out at the first shock.'"

As "almost every one" is an adjectival phrase qualifying the twenty-five members of the crew, each one as an individual, the verb used should be in the singular.

"C. D.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Is the following a grammatical sentence?—'If every man *make* up his mind and *determine* that 'I will pay my bills if not wholly, then at least a large part of them,' there will result an activity in banks, stores, mills, and factories which will be wholesome and profitable.'"

The sentence is not correct. It should be written: "If every man make up his mind and determine that he will pay his bills, if not wholly, then at least a large part of them, there will result an activity in banks, stores, mills, and factories which will be wholesome and profitable." The use of *make* and *determine* is correct, being a subjunctive use. Dr. Fernald, in his "Working Grammar of the English Language," says: "The *Subjunctive Mode* denotes an action or state as supposed or imagined—as something that may or may not be a fact, or may even be contrary to fact; as, If I *go*, I shall go alone; If I *were* you, I would not go. The subjunctive mode is used in conditional or dependent sentences. *If, tho, lest, unless, that, till*, or a similar word generally precedes and indicates the subjunctive mode; as, '*if* I *were*'; '*if* I *had known*.' By placing the verb or its auxiliary before the subject, the conditional word may be omitted; as, *Had* I *been* there (*i.e., If* I *had been* there), it would not have happened."

"G. H. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"Is the following sentence correctly punctuated? 'We are very much surprized to note what you say regarding promises made of, etc.' There is a dispute regarding the propriety or impropriety of placing a comma after the word 'say,' it being affirmed on the one side that a comma should precede a participle in every instance. Can you give me any definite rule covering this subject?"

No comma is needed after "say"; none is required *by rule* before a participle. If such rule were followed, its effect on the following sentences quoted from your letter would make that letter ludicrous. "There is a dispute, *regarding* the propriety or impropriety of, *placing* a comma after the word 'say,' it, *being* affirmed on the one side that a comma should precede a participle in every instance. Can you give me any definite rule, *covering* this subject?"

"A. H. W.," Louisville, Ky.—"An illiterate friend of mine insists upon using such phrases as: 'He was given an ovation.' 'He was furnished a hat.' He asserts that THE LITERARY DIGEST will sustain him, and has dared me to put it up to you. Please answer."

Your "illiterate" friend is correct. The phrases you submit are good English.

"L. B.," Atlanta, Ga.—"I have a friend who insists that the word 'learn' used in a sentence as, 'I will *learn* him to do this right,' is correct instead of 'teach.' While there is no question about this being wrong, I do not know the exact authority to use in convincing him of this fact. Can you advise me just how to explain the matter properly?"

Once *learn* was good English for *teach*, and signified both the imparting as well as the acquiring of knowledge. An example of this use may be found in Shakespeare (*Romeo and Juliet*) and the Book of Common Prayer, but general modern usage restricts *learn* to the acquiring and *teach* to the imparting of knowledge." For a discussion of this use see Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech and Literature" page 151.

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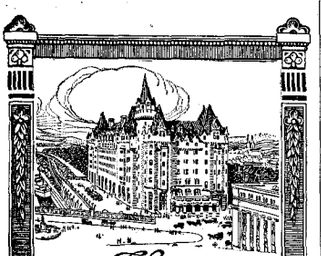

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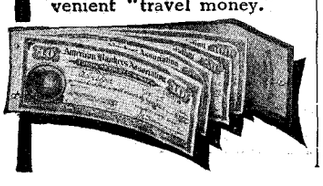

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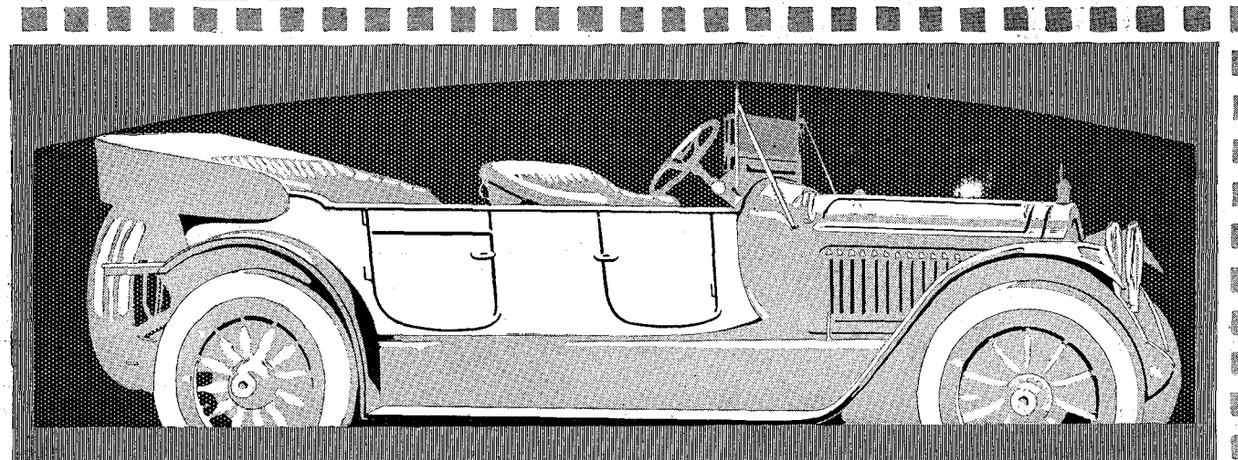
It is a broad tribute to Packard superiority and the qualities of permanent success that are back of the PACKARD "TWIN-SIX," the twelve-cylinder car that has set a new measure of automobile performance, design and values.

The 1-35—Wheelbase 135 inches. Price with any open body, f.o.b. Detroit, $2,950
The 1-25—Wheelbase 125 inches. Price with any open body, f.o.b. Detroit, $2,600

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

Ask the Man Who Owns One



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